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Vol. XCIV. No. 1,027.

The Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

AUGUST 3, 1916.

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THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. XCIV.] August 3, 1916. [No. 1,027

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS { **"Advantage, Stock, London."** Code:—**5th Edition, A.B.C.** TELEPHONE { **London Wall 4713 (5 lines).**

32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

(*British Industries Fair and Foreign Samples Section.*)

TELEGRAMS { **"Shoforsamp, London."** Code:—**5th Edition, A.B.C.** { TELEPHONE: **City 2323.**

The objects and work of the Branch are described on p. 365.

Attention is called to the notice on p. 295 regarding the Exhibition at Bristol and the forthcoming Exhibition at Dublin, of samples of "enemy" goods formerly sold in British and in certain other markets abroad.

Attention is also directed to the following samples which are on view at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Chromos ("transfers") for Ceramic Work: French enquiry	3rd Aug., 1916	290
Lace Designs; French enquiry	27th July, "	220
Coco Fibre Broom and Pumice Soap: French Enquiry ...	" " "	148
Casein from Argentina	13th " "	130
Dress Materials of German Manufacture from Italy... ...	22nd June, "	780
Vegetable Dyeing Materials from Szechuan (China)... ...	8th " "	694
Fibre from Salvador	18th May, "	468
Fancy Trimmings of German manufacture	11th " "	326
Sequin Trimmings from Italy	" " "	336
Madder Root from Flushing	27th Apr., "	249
Wheat of 1915-16 Season from Western Australia: Standard Sample	23rd Mar., "	902

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

List of the **more important Articles** on trade subjects contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications,** &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 360
List of **H.M. Trade Commissioners and of the Trade Correspondents** of the Commercial Intelligence Branch 361-2
List of **British Chambers of Commerce** in Foreign Countries 366
List of **Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions 367

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad,

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

who wish to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications from firms (A) *at home, and* (B) *abroad, for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following* (*amongst other*) *articles, have been recorded during the past week :—*

A.

Chemicals—
- Selenate of soda.
- Sulphate of iron.

Coat hangers, folding, metal.

Cutlery—
- Cheap clasp, pen, pocket and table knives.
- Cheap razors and scissors.

File brushes or file cards for file cleaning.

Foliage and grasses, dried.

Frames for ladies' handbags.

Frames for small pocket mirrors, metal and celluloid.

Glue, fish, similar to a German brand, at 35s. per cwt.

Gutta-percha composition in form of a thin sheet, to become sticky on application of heat, for binding together two pieces of cloth ; or preferably, cotton cloth already coated with the composition.

Locks, "pin tumbler."

Looms for weaving canvas for balata beltings.

Magnets, permanent, tungsten-steel.

Oils—
- White oleine and corn oil for soap manufacture.

Pitch, sulphite-cellulose.

Seaweed, dried.

Shoe lasts, wooden.

Studs, wire lever.

Tallows, for soap manufacture.

Textiles—
- China ribbon.
- Cotton suitings.
- Cotton tape.
- Derby cord landau moquettes.
- Fleecy lining for slippers (sheepskin).
- Fleecy stockinette.
- Khaki waterproof canvas.
- 10 in. fancy bead fringe, or "pendalogues" for ornamenting lamps.
- Red felt cloth.
- Wigan tropical suitings.

Toys—
- Bugles.
- Clockwork toys.
- Fifes.
- Rubber balls.
- Rubber toys.
- Sleeping dolls.

B.

Paper, tracing. (Spain.)

Pencils. (Spain.)

Pens, fountain. (Spain.)

Typewriter ribbons. (Spain.)

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

N.B.—With reference to the following notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the Dominions, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post should be sent open (*see page* 58 *of the current issue of the Post Office Guide*).

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—*see* Notice to Importers and Exporters published on pp. 428-31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th May,—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." References to the more important restrictions on trading are given below :—

Prohibited Exports.—See complete and revised list of prohibited exports on pp. 341-354 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May (the list is reprinted in the Supplement to the "Journal" of 18th May); see also p. 585 of the "Journal" of 1st June, pp. 649-50 of the "Journal" of 8th June, pp. 874-76 of the "Journal" of 29th June; pp. 26-7 of the "Journal" of 6th July; pp. 226-8 of the "Journal" of 27th July; and p. 321 of this issue.

Licences to Export.—Applications for licences to export any goods the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted should be made to the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W., except in the cases of goods contracted for with Allied Governments, and leather for French army boots, in which cases applications should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C. The grant of a licence to export goods does not relieve the owner or other person of responsibility for any breach of law, or regulations, *e.g.*, the Law relating to Trading with the Enemy.

War Material.—For particulars regarding the goods which the Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions have declared to be "War Material," and for trading in or negotiating the sale or purchase of which permits are required, see pp. 21-3 of the "Journal" of 6th April; see also pp. 166-7 of the "Journal" of 20th April; pp. 359-60 of the "Journal" of 11th May; p. 435 of the "Journal" of 18th May; p. 662 of the "Journal" of 8th June; p. 730 of the "Journal" of 15th June; pp. 791-2 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; p. 877 of the "Journal" of 29th June; p. 32 of the "Journal" of 6th July; pp. 89-90 of the "Journal" of 13th July; p. 173 of the "Journal" of 20th July; and p. 232 of the "Journal" of 27th July.

Re-exports to British Ports Oversea.—For arrangements as to these see p. 455 of the "Journal" of 17th February.

Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries.—The consolidated Statutory List of Enemy Firms in Foreign Countries with whom trading is prohibited, complete to 18th July, has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office in the Statutory Rules and Orders, 1916, and may be obtained, price 3d. post free, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

Consignees in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland.—Arrangements have been made for the consignment of goods to special bodies

Openings for British Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS—*continued.*

in these countries, see notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" as follows:—

Netherlands.—p. 373, 6th May, 1915; pp. 17-18, 1st July, 1915; pp. 88-9, 14th October, 1915; p. 447, 18th November, 1915; and p. 29 of the "Journal" of 6th July.

Denmark.—p. 624, 2nd March; p. 937, 30th March; p. 279, 4th May; and p. 790, 22nd June.

Switzerland.—pp. 806-7, 23rd December, 1915; p. 387, 10th February; pp. 455-6, 17th February; p. 857, 23rd March; and pp. 812-23, 22nd June.

Exports to Norway.—See notice on p. 530 of the "Journal" of 25th May.

Exports to Russia *viâ* Archangel and White Sea Ports.—See notice on p. 236 of the "Journal" of 27th July.

Exports to South Africa, *viâ* Lourenço Marques, and to South-West Africa Protectorate.—See notices on pp. 322-3 of this issue.

Exports to Switzerland, Spain and Italy *viâ* France.—See notice on pp. 382-5 of the "Journal" of 11th May; and also (as regards Switzerland) p. 740 of the "Journal" of 15th June.

Approved Consignees in China* and Siam.—See notices on p. 952 of the "Journal" of 30th September, 1915; p. 793 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; p. 92 of the "Journal" of 13th July; p. 169 of the "Journal" of 20th July; and p. 324 of this issue.

Approved Consignees in Liberia.—See notices on pp. 274-5 of the "Journal" of 4th May; also p. 656 of the "Journal" of 8th June; p. 792 of the "Journal" of 22nd June; p. 30 of the "Journal" of 6th July; and p. 229 of the "Journal" of 27th July.

AUSTRALIA.

Machinery; Railway and Mining Materials; Pianos; Hardware; Ironmongery; Glassware; Chinaware; Cement; Motor Cars; Chemicals; etc.

A firm acting as manufacturers' agents in Australia, having branches throughout the Commonwealth and agents in London, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *machinery of all kinds; railway and mining materials; pianos; matches; hardware and ironmongery; earthenware, chinaware, and glassware; cement; confectionery; motor cars; chemicals; chemists' goods, etc.* *See Notice to Exporters on pp.* 287-8.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,559.)

* The Royal Proclamation prohibiting exports to China unless consigned to authorised persons or bodies of persons *does not apply to Hong Kong*, being a British Colony.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Goods saleable to Sawmills, Timber Merchants, Furniture and Cabinet Manufacturers, and Collieries.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that a commission agent at Newcastle, (N.S.W.) desires to secure the representation in New South Wales of United Kingdom manufacturers of *goods saleable to sawmills, timber merchants, furniture and cabinet manufacturers, and collieries. See Notice to Exporters on pp.* 287-8.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent at Newcastle, N.S.W., may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (240) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,140.)

AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA).

Plant and Material for Electrolytic Production of Zinc and Spelter. See notice on p. 352.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the specification and form of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows :—

Hydrant and Meter Boxes.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 25th September*, for the supply and delivery of 100 *cast iron hydrant boxes* and 100 *malleable iron special meter boxes* (Contract No. 157).

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and form of tender, together with drawings, may be *obtained* from the Municipal Offices (Room 53), Johannesburg.

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, etc., together with blue prints, may be *consulted* by United Kingdom manufacturers of hydrant and meter boxes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 29,847.)

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Principal Imports. See article on pp. 340-1.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and, owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 401–2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May last relative to the mining industry of the Urals, and to possible openings for British trade in the matter of supplying plant and machinery in connection therewith, the British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) has furnished the following supplementary information:—

Mining Machinery and Supplies; Flour Milling and Wood-Cutting Machinery.

Among the goods of which owners of mining works and properties in the Ural district would be likely buyers are *mining machinery and supplies*, including *ore reducing plant, hauling plant, turbines, electrical apparatus, steam engines, locomobiles, pumps, metallurgical plant, blowers, compressors, dredges*, excavators*, coking plant, diamond drills for rock and hand drills for placer prospecting, wagonettes and small rails, and belting for power transmission;* also *flour milling and wood cutting machinery. See Notice to Exporters on pp.* 287–8.

Frequent enquiries have been received at the British Vice-Consulate from United Kingdom firms as to the best way of obtaining some of the extensive business formerly done by Germany in the Urals. These enquiries are frequently accompanied by catalogues in the English language for distribution. As the British Vice-Consul has in the past on several occasions suggested to these firms, the best method is to form agencies, or to appoint agents already established in the Ural district, to push their goods. United Kingdom firms which have entrusted their business to agents in the Urals have reason to be thankful for having done so, for Mr. Preston is informed by local British agents in a large way of business that they are overwhelmed with orders, which, *although only some of them can be placed now, will certainly stand the first chance of being placed after the war.*

The names of the principal mining works and properties in the Ural district, together with a map of the Central Ural and Ekaterinburg mining district, as well as a list of the chief merchants of Ekaterinburg, with a description of the goods they deal in, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 24,840.)

FRANCE.

Chromos ("Transfers") for Ceramic Work, "Copenhagen" Porcelain and Pottery, etc.: *Samples of Chromos on view.*

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an agent at Vierzon (Cher) desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of *chromos ("transfers") for ceramic work* (supplies of which the enquirer previously obtained in Germany); *porcelain* and *pottery* of the "Copen-

* In this connection attention may be drawn to the regulations governing the duty-free importation into Russia of dredges and excavators for the requirements of the Siberian and Ural gold-mining industries, which appeared on pp. 258–9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th July.

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

hagen" style; and, generally, anything appertaining to ceramics.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing an agent at Vierzon, may *obtain* the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also samples of the chromos ("transfers") required may be *inspected*. In making application the reference number (225) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,019.)

Foodstuffs; Groceries.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a trader who before the war had a grocery business (now closed) at Grenoble, and was also selling agent for various French and foreign foodstuffs firms, desires to secure the representation, *after the war* (for the Lyons and Grenoble district), of United Kingdom exporters of *foodstuffs* and *groceries*. *See Notice to Exporters on pp.* 287-8.

United Kingdom exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent for the Lyons and Grenoble district, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (241) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 29,559.)

Lyons Fair, 1917: Wood-working, Cardboard-Box-making, and other Machinery.

The British Vice-Consul at Lyons (Mr. J. M. Mitcheson) reports that a local firm, which is taking one or more stands at the 1917 Lyons Fair (for which firms are already preparing), is open to act as selling agents at the Fair for United Kingdom manufacturers who would like to exhibit, through them, the following goods among others:—*Wood-working machines, cardboard box-making machines, textile machinery, etc.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing selling agents to represent them at the 1917 Lyons Fair, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (242) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 28,462.)

Bordeaux Trade Fair—S. W. France and French Colonial Trade.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that a local manufacturer's agent is prepared to act as agent for United Kingdom manufacturers who produce goods of interest to markets in the south-west of France and in the French Colonies, and who desire to exhibit such goods at the Trade Fair to be held at Bordeaux from 5th to 20th September (see p. 152 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th July).

United Kingdom manufacturers of the classes of goods referred to intending to participate in the Bordeaux Fair and desirous of appointing a representative there, may obtain the name and address of the

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (243) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 28,813.)

Goods in demand in Brest District.

H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that there is likely to be a demand *after the war* in the Brest district for the following goods:—*Fruits, cocoa, coffee, spices, etc.; cereals; esparto grass manufactures; mechanical tools; minerals; staves for casks, etc.;* and *timber.* *See Notice to Exporters on pp.* 287-8.

Before the war the following were the chief articles of enemy origin imported into the Brest district:—

Chemicals, etc.—Chemical products, drugs, colouring materials, paints and varnishes.

Metal goods, etc.—Cutlery, enamelled ware, imitation bronze wares, tinware for household use, tools, moulded and stamped metal articles.

Machinery and engineering supplies.—Brewery machinery, electrical machinery in general, electrical fittings, electric and incandescent gas lighting apparatus, heating apparatus, metal and wood working machinery and tools, motors of all kinds, milling plant, refrigerating machinery, taps and accessories, ventilators, electric fans, etc.

Textiles, etc.—Hosiery, lacework, haberdashery.

Miscellaneous.—Bottles of glass and crystal, brewery implements, boards for bookbinding, picture postcards, engravings, coloured papers, clocks and watches, feathers and artificial flowers, jewellery, patent leather, leather articles, pipes, mirrors and accessories, musical instruments, office furniture, photographic appliances, optical accessories, skins and furs, scents and essences of all kinds, toys and games.

(C.I.B. 16,054.)

FRANCE (ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.)

Marine Motors.

H.M. Consul at St. Pierre and Miquelon (Mr. P. J. Staniforth) reports that all the *motors for open fishing boats* (these latter being known locally as "dories" and used for longshore fishing) are imported, two-thirds from the United States and one-third from Canada. Even France cannot compete in this trade although French imports are exempt from customs duties in St. Pierre. When marine motors were first adopted for "dories" at St. Pierre, the French Government assisted the poorer longshore fishermen by advances for the purchase of motors but, notwithstanding this, all the motors were imported from the United States and Canada.

The total number of motors now imported into St. Pierre, probably does not exceed twelve per annum, ranging from 2½ to 5 h.p., and costing from £16 to £25.

(C.I.B. 27,745.)

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

Superphosphate of Lime.

H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that a local agent, stated to have been dealing in fertilisers for 30 years and to have a large trade connection, desires to obtain the agency of a United Kingdom exporting firm for the sale of *superphosphate of lime*, in order that he may be ready for business when this product is allowed to be exported from the United Kingdom to Spain.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by exporters of superphosphate of lime on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (244) should be quoted.

(C.I.B. 28,244.)

Street Drainage and Sewerage Works.

With reference to the notice on p. 267 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th May, and to previous notices, relative to calls for tenders by the Municipality of Barcelona for the carrying out of street drainage and sewerage works in that city, it is announced in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 26th July that tenders will be received, within a period of 30 days from that date, at the "Casa Consistorial," Barcelona, for the carrying out of additional works of a similar nature at a total estimated cost of 108,973 pesetas (about £4,600 at current rate of exchange).

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition the materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that, in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event, Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions of tender and detailed particulars (in Spanish) regarding the works to be carried out and the materials to be used, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports the receipt of the following enquiries :—

Stationery; Articles for the Cardboard and Cardboard-Box Industry.

A Milan agent, who has hitherto represented German firms, is desirous of securing agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *general stationery articles*, and *articles for the cardboard and cardboard box industry*. (Reference No. 245.)

See Note† following.

(C.I.B. 29,051.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Linen Goods; Metal, Glass and Fancy Buttons.

Another local agent desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *linen and cotton handkerchiefs; linen goods:* and *metal, glass and fancy buttons.* (Reference No. 246.) *See Note† following, and also Notice to Exporters on pp.* 287-8. (C.I.B. 28,989.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of appointing agents in Milan, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

TERRITORY KNOWN AS "GERMAN EAST AFRICA."

Goods for Native Trade: Settlers' Supplies, etc.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques (Mr. E. MacDonell) reports that the partner of a local firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods desirous of doing business, after the war, in the territory known as "German East Africa." This territory is said to contain a native population of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 people, and the entire trade has hitherto been a German monopoly.

The enquirer contemplates the establishment of a wholesale house at one or other of the ports in the territory (at Dar-es-Salaam for preference, since it is the capital) and establishing distributing stores to do retail business with native buyers.

The stocks of such a business would consist mainly of *goods for the native market, such as cotton goods, kaffir truck and hardware;* but there would also be a considerable opportunity for business in *other lines required by settlers, etc.*

United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. In making application the reference number (218) should be quoted. (C.I.B. 14,180.)

ARGENTINA.

Porcelain; Earthenware; Glassware.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina notifies that an English agent in Buenos Aires, who states that he calls regularly on bazaars and general stores and has travellers covering the provinces, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *porcelain, earthenware* and *glassware.* The enquirer states that prior to the war this trade, especially in earthenware, was largely in German hands and there is now a good demand for these goods.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires. (C.I.B. 29,159.)

EXHIBITIONS.

EXHIBITION AT BRISTOL OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS FROM ABROAD.

The collection of samples of German and Austrian goods made by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, through their Correspondents (H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, Trade Correspondents in the Colonies, and Consuls in foreign countries), which has been shown in a number of industrial centres, is being exhibited this week in the Merchant Venturers' College, Unity Street, Bristol. The Exhibition closes on Saturday, 5th August.

The collection is chiefly representative of German and Austrian goods sold within the Empire, but also contains samples of such from a number of foreign markets. Many additions to the collection have recently been made, and there are now about 8,000 samples in all.

Forthcoming Exhibition at Dublin.

The Exhibition will next be held in the Industrial Annexe of the National Museum of Science and Art, Kildare Street, Dublin, from Monday, 21st, until Saturday, 26th August.

TRADE FAIR AT SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Postponement of Fair till 1917.

With reference to the notice on p. 648 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th June, and to previous notices, relative to the third Trade Fair of British and Allied goods, organised by the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, intended to be held in Sydney, N.S.W., in September next, the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports that it has been considered advisable to postpone the Fair until 1917.

This postponement is due to a request by the London Chamber of Commerce that, instead of the 1,000 ft. of stall frontage originally intended to be reserved for goods made in the United Kingdom (see p. 12 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th April last), 20,000 ft. of stall frontage should be assigned for that purpose. The Sydney Chamber states that every effort will be made to meet this request and in the meantime enquiries will be instituted with the object of securing a suitable building, or, if necessary, buildings, so that the stall requirements of intending exhibitors may be met and their goods displayed to the utmost advantage. It is probable, therefore, that the next Trade Fair will be on a much larger scale than either of the two previous exhibitions.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner emphasises the importance of the samples to be exhibited at the forthcoming Fair being accompanied by the agents of the manufacturers, and adds that should the intending exhibitors who have not yet appointed agents in Sydney desire to do so, the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner will furnish the names of suitable local representatives.

(C.I.B. 29,135.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

Consolidated List of Enemy Businesses ordered to be wound up.

The following is a complete list (to 31st July) of businesses in respect of which Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring them to be wound up*:—

1. Eckhardt Bendorf and Peine, 93, Spencer Street, Birmingham. *Controller:* James Walter Gibson Hill, Sun Chambers, 9, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham. 24th February, 1916.
2. Shaffer Hahn and Behrens, 28, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham. *Controller:* James Stuart Milligan, 39, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. 24th February, 1916.
3. Hermann Spitz, Alexander Shed, Parsonage Road, Bradford. *Controller:* John Hartley Blackburn, Commercial Bank Buildings, Bradford. 24th February, 1916.
4. A. Schulten and Co., 12, Crossland Street, Bradford. *Controller:* George Walker Halifax, Commercial Bank Chambers, Bradford. 24th February, 1916.
5. M. J. Oppenheimer, 88A, Leadenhall Street, E.C. *Controller:* Arthur Charles Bourner, Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, E.C. 24th February, 1916.
6. C. S. Toms and Weisters, 7 and 8, Lilypot Lane, E.C. *Controller:* Alexander Alfred Yeatman, 2, Coleman Street, E.C. 24th February, 1916.
7. Lochner and Horkheimer, 10, Golden Square, W. *Controller:* Sidney John Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 24th February, 1916.
8. Johann Faber, Ltd., 12, Lovells Court, London, E.C. *Controller:* John Cooper, Capel House, 54, New Broad Street, E.C. 24th February, 1916.
9. A. W. Faber, 149, Queen Victoria Street, and 236, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* Sidney J. Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. 24th February, 1916.
10. Stollwerck Brothers, Ltd., 14 18, Nile Street, City Road, London, N. *Controller:* Charles J. Fox, 45, London Wall, London, E.C. 24th February, 1916.
11. Aerated Candy Co., Ltd., Tramway Avenue, Broadway, Stratford, London, E. *Controller:* J. H. Stephens, 6, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 24th February, 1916.
12. Calmon Asbestos and Rubber Works, Ltd., 3, 5 and 7, Sheppy Place, Minories, London, E. *Controller:* E. H. Fletcher, 14, George Street, Mansion House, E.C. 28th February, 1916.

* N.B.—For convenience of reference an alphabetical list of the names will be found on pp. 317-9.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

13. Peter Union Tyre Co., Ltd., 190-192, Gt. Portland Street, London, W. *Controller:* A. Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, E.C. 28th February, 1916.
14. Bauscher Bros., Weiden, Ltd., Commerce House, 72-80, Oxford Street, London, W. *Controller:* Desmond Forde, 65, London Wall, E.C. 28th February, 1916.
15. Rhenish Rubber and Celluloid Co. (1908), Ltd., 58, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* J. S. Cotman, 10, Coleman Street, E.C. 28th February, 1916.
16. Artistic Novelties, Ltd., 13, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* J. Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C. 28th February, 1916.
17. Harburg and Vienna India Rubber Co., Ltd., 1 and 3, Golden Lane, London, E.C. *Controller:* C. W. M. Kemp, 36, Walbrook, E.C. 28th February, 1916.
18. The Berndorf Metal Works, 231, Regent Street, London, W. *Controller:* William Strachan, 50, Gresham Street, E.C. 28th February, 1916.
19. A. Habbicht, 11, Nelson Street, Bradford. *Controller:* J. Hartley Blackburn, Commercial Bank Buildings, Bradford. 28th February, 1916.
20. Schmidt and Lorenzen, 105 106, Wood Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* Ernest Layton Bennett, 31 and 32, Broad Street Avenue, Blomfield Street, E.C. 1st March, 1916.
21. Murle, Bennett and Co., Ltd., 13, Charterhouse Street, E.C. *Controller:* J. Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C. 2nd March, 1916.
22. Fr. Meyers Sohn, Ltd., 92, Great Tower Street, E.C. *Controller:* A. Page, 28, King Street, Cheapside, E.C. 2nd March, 1916.
23. L. Lehmann and Co., 39, Jewin Street, E.C. *Controller:* Ernest Norton, 3, Crosby Square, E.C. 6th March, 1916.
24. The Polack Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, London, W. *Controller:* Sydney Tubbs, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 6th March, 1916.
25. Bradshaw Asphalte Co., Ltd., Copperas Street, Deptford, London, S.E. *Controller:* W. C. Jackson, 58, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 6th March, 1916.
26. Balashol Belting Co., Ltd., 13, Lambton Street, Sunderland. *Controller:* William Swan, 31, Moxley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 6th March, 1916.
27. Sugar Fodder Co., Ltd., West Ferry Road, Millwall, London, E. *Controller:* H. L. H. Hill, 2, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 6th March, 1916.
28. Electrical Co., Ltd., 122-124, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. *Controller:* Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
29. Wurttembergische Metallwarenfabrik, Wurtemburg House, Giltspur Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* A. A. Yeatman, 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

30. London and Provincial Electric Theatres, Ltd., 3-6, Rupert Street, London, W. *Controller:* Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
31. Practical Machines Co., Ltd., Avenue Chambers, 4, Vernon Place, London, W.C. *Controller:* R. Evans Smith, 53, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
32. British Graetzin Light, Ltd., 26-36, Chapter Street, Westminster, London, S.W. *Controller:* Thomas Wise, Bassishaw House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
33. Elkan and Co., Ltd., 109, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* Arthur Francis Whinney, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
34. New York Hamburg India Rubber Co., 89-90, Milton Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* H. E. Clark, 7, St. Mildred's Court, Bank, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
35. Wagner Bros., 4-5, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C. *Controller:* A. C. Bourner, Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
36. Schlösser and Cramer, Canal Road, Bradford, Yarn Merchants. *Controller:* John William Gordon Butterfield, City Chambers, 2, Darley Street, Bradford. 8th March, 1916.
37. Ebler and Co., Vicar Lane, Bradford, Stuff and Woollen Merchants. *Controller:* George Walker Halifax, Commercial Bank Chambers, Bradford. 9th March, 1916.
38. Jaeger Brothers, 9, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W., Manufacturers and Suppliers of Electric Lighting Accessories. *Controller:* Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
39. The Hanover Rubber Co., 105, Goswell Road, London, E.C., Rubber Goods Merchants. *Controller:* Geoffrey Bostock, 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
40. Linke and Plischke, 82, Fore Street, London, E.C., Wholesale Fancy Goods and Jewellery Merchants. *Controller:* William Hancock, 90 and 91, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
41. Doerwaldt Brothers, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C., Shipbuilders' Machinery and Materials Dealers. *Controller:* John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London E.C. 9th March, 1916.
42. Julius Bendix, 39, Jewin Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers' Agent (Commission) for Sale of Postcards, Christmas Cards, &c. *Controller:* Ernest Norton, 3, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
43. J. and J. Kohn, 54, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C., Austrian Bentwood Manufacturers. *Controller:* Henry William Dommett Soper, 7, Great Winchester Street, E.C. 13th March, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

44. Chemical Works, late H. and E. Albert, 15, Philpot Lane, London, E.C., Chemical Manufacturers. *Controller:* John W. Woodthorpe, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 9th March, 1916.
45. Australian Metal Co., Ltd., 2, Metal Exchange Buildings, Leadenhall Avenue, London, E.C., Purchasers of Machinery; business practically directed by the "Metallgesellschaft" Frankfort. *Controller:* C. H. Weatherley, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C. 13th March, 1916.
46. Bronzefarbenwerke Aktiengesellschaft vorm Carl Schlenk, 14, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Aluminium and Bronze Powder Manufacturers. *Controller:* J. S. Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 13th March, 1916.
47. Carbonite Syndicate, Ltd., 220, Winchester House, London, E.C., Explosive Merchants. *Controller:* Francis J. Saffery, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 13th March, 1916.
48. W. Klaar, 112-113, Fore Street, London, E.C. (Fancy Goods). *Controller:* Sydney Walter Tubbs, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 16th March, 1916.
49. Ernest Nister, 26, St. Bride Street, London, E.C., Publishers and Colour Printers. *Controller:* James Durie Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 16th March, 1916.
50. Thonet Brothers, 82, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C., Bentwood Furniture Manufacturers. *Controller:* Charles Nicholas Moysey Stuart, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 16th March, 1916.
51. Reiche and Co., Bradford, Shippers and Merchants of Wool, Tops, Noils and Waste. *Controller:* John Hartley Blackburn, Commercial Bank Buildings, Bradford. 16th March, 1916.
52. The Great Eastern Paper Co. and Fritz Schoenthal, 37, Curtain Road, London, E.C., Fancy Paper Manufacturers, and F. Schoenthal and Co., Maybank Road, Woodford, Essex, Pyrotechnical Manufacturers. *Controller:* Sydney George Cole, 48, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
53. Franz Hanfstaengl, 16, Pall Mall East, London, S.W., Fine Art Publisher. *Controller:* James Fraser, 31, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
54. The Allolit Co., Agents for the sale of Aluminium Foil, and Otto Rosenstiel, Paper Merchant, 4, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. *Controller:* Harold Hartley, 9, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
55. Waldes and Co., 65, Fore Street, London, E.C., Wholesale Haberdashers and Press Button Manufacturers. *Controller:* Thomas Wise, Bassishaw House Basinghall Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
56. W. Wolf and Sons, James Street, Miles Platting, Manchester, Waste Merchants. *Controller:* John Philip Garnett, 61, Brown Street, Manchester. 20th March, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

57. Esslerk, Limited, 91-93, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Dealers in Electrical Carbons. *Controller:* W. C. Jackson, 58, Coleman Street, E.C. 17th March, 1916.
58. Theod. Staber, Limited, 90, Queen Street, London, E.C., Importers and Exporters of Hemp and Straw Goods, &c. *Controller:* R. Evans Smith, 53, New Broad Street, E.C. 17th March, 1916.
59. Brasch and Rothenstein, 44A and 45, Fore Street, London, E.C., Shipping Agents. *Controller:* A. F. Whinney, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C. 17th March, 1916.
60. Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Limited, Rubber Tyre Manufacturers, Thurloe Place, South Kensington, S.W. *Controller:* H. Bishop, 41, Coleman Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
61. Persian Carpet Co., Limited, 65-66, Houndsditch, London, E.C., Dealers in Rugs and Carpets. *Controller:* A. Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
62. Paul Suss, A. G., 73, Golden Lane, London, E.C., Christmas Card Publishers. *Controller:* John W. Woodthorpe, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
63. Atlantica Co., Limited, 54, Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, London, E.C. Steamship Agents and Brokers. *Controller:* B. E. Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
64. C. Happach and Co., Limited, 27, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. Sugar Brokers and Merchants. *Controller:* A. P. Ford, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
65. Fiume Starch Co., Limited, 13, Crutched Friars, London, E.C. Starch Merchants. *Controller:* George R. Freeman, 66, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
66. United Berlin and Frankfort India Rubber Co., Limited, 11A, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers of India Rubber Goods, &c. *Controller:* P. D. Leake, 25, Abchurch Lane, King William Street, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
67. Knoll and Co., Limited, 8, Harp Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals, &c. *Controller:* T. J. Bond, 48, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 20th March, 1916.
68. Langbein Pfanhauser Works, Limited, 23, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, Electro Platers, Chemists and Engineers. *Controller:* William Randle, 4, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. 20th March, 1916.
69. Ship Carbons, Limited, 5, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. Dealers in Carbons for Electric Lamps. *Controller:* William Hancock, 90-91, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 23rd March, 1916.
70. German Athenæum, Limited, 29, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. A Club. *Controller:* Claude Cross Campling, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 23rd March, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

71. Schoen Brothers, 29-30, Cock Lane, Snow Hill, London, E.C. Agents for the supply of Electrical Goods. *Controller:* John William Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 23rd March, 1916.

72. Fischer Ball and Bearings Co., Carlton House, High Street, Birmingham, Manufacturers of Ball Bearings. *Controller:* Howard Heaton, 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham. 23rd March, 1916.

73. The Fischer Machine Co., 22, Scrutton Street, London, E.C. Commission Agents and Dealers in Machines for use in Printing Trade. *Controller:* Arthur Peyton Ogden, 56, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. 27th March, 1916.

74. Fonotipia, Limited, 1, Broad Street Place, London, E.C. Manufacturers of Gramophones, &c. *Controller:* Charles E. Fletcher, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C. 23rd March, 1916.

75. Carl Lindstrom (London) Limited, 77, City Road, London, E.C. Manufacturers of Gramophones and Records, &c. *Controller:* Charles E. Fletcher, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C. 23rd March, 1916.

76. Veithardt and Hall, Ltd., 41, Eastcheap, London, E.C., Iron and Steel Importers. *Controller:* A. J. Foster, 37, Walbrook, London, E.C. 27th March, 1916.

77. Max Koritschan & Co., Ltd., 5, Duke Street, Tooley Street, London, S.E., Egg Merchants. *Controller:* G. M. Robinson, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 27th March, 1916.

78. Hadenfeldt & Co., 4, Cullum Street, London, E.C., General Merchants. *Controller:* The Hon. Walter John Harry Boyle, 132, York Road, London, S.E. 30th March, 1916.

79. Gustav Rosenmann, 194-200, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Hardware Merchant. *Controller:* Norman Ward Wild, 22-28, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.

80. Eugen Rüdenburg, 14-20, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., Shipping and Forwarding Agent. *Controller:* John Edward Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.

81. C. F. H. Müller, 47, Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London, W.C., Manufacturer of X Ray Tubes. *Controller:* Henry Lancelot Hingston Hill, 2, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.

82. C. F. Stahlecker & Co., 8, Christopher Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., Agents and Merchants in Toys. *Controller:* George Stanhope Pitt, 140, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.

83. F. Schmitz & Co., 59, Mark Lane, London, E.C., Commission Agent and Merchant in Skins. *Controller:* Francis Joseph Saffery, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

84. Thermos, A. G., 85, Crowland Road, South Tottenham, London, N., Thermos Manufacturers. *Controller:* J. E. Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.

85. Alois Schweiger & Co., 34, Princess Street, Manchester, Merchants. *Controller:* L. L. Samuels, 7, Norfolk Street, Manchester. 30th March, 1916.

86. N.W.K. Co., Ltd., Conway Buildings, 5, Grey Friars, Leicester, Yarn Merchants. *Controller:* T. Fleming Birch, Court Chambers, 27½, Friar Lane, Leicester. 30th March, 1916.

87. London Electron Works Co., Ltd., Regent's Dock, Limehouse, London, E., Dealers in old Tin. *Controller:* Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.

88. J. A. John, Ltd., 45, Brecknock Road, Camden Road, London, N., Laundry Engineers. *Controller:* John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.

89. Ferrum Limited, 199, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., Agents for Hydraulic Pipes. *Controller:* William G. Jeffreys, 66, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 3rd April, 1916.

90. F. M. Barschall, 103, Fore Street, London, E.C., Agents for the purchase and sale on commission of Cotton and Woollen Goods. *Controller:* Henry Crewdson Howard, 70A, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 6th April, 1916.

91. Tyralla and Co., 7, Maidenhead Court, London, E.C., Manufacturers' Agents (Lace and Embroidery). *Controller:* John William Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.

92. Oettinger and Heidecker, 5, Jewin Street, London, E.C., Bronze Powder Manufacturers. *Controller:* Charles Nicholas Moysey Stuart, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.

93. Patermann Brothers, Regent House, Kingsway, London, W.C., Chemical Food Manufacturers. *Controller:* Percy Weiller Straus, 7, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.

94. J. B. Sturm, 36, Mark Lane, London, E.C., Agent for sale of Wines. *Controller:* Harvey Preen, 17, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.

95. L. and H. Sussmann, Ashley Road, Tottenham, London, N., Woollen Clothing Manufacturers. *Controller:* Frank Henry Finlaison, 45, London Wall, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.

96. Andres Bros. and Co., Ltd., 85, Chiswell Street, London, E.C., Importers of Gramophones and Records. *Controller:* W. G. Rayner, 12-14, Arthur Street, London, E.C. 30th March, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

97. Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd., 121, Oxford Street, London, W., Filter and Pump Manufacturers. *Controller:* G. M. Robinson, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 30th March, 1916.
98. Northern Union Mining Co., Ltd., Mercantile Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coal Mining. *Controller:* Sir William B. Peat, 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.
99. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg, A. G., Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W., Manufacturers of Gas Engines, &c. *Controller:* Basil E. Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.
100. P. M. Krebs and Co., Ltd., 3, Old Gloucester Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., Dealers in Heating Apparatus, &c. *Controller:* J. W. Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.
101. Roechling Bros., 105, West George Street, Glasgow, Buyers and Shippers of Iron. *Controller:* Dugald Bannatyne, 31, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. 10th April, 1916.
102. Rhineland Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 69, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W. Importers of Ball Bearings for Machinery, &c. *Controller:* Lionel F. Goodricke, 10, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.
103. Nitsche and Gunther Optical Co., Ltd., 66, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Manufacturers of Optical Instruments, &c. *Controller:* Basil E. Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 10th April, 1916.
104. Lobenthal & Co., 17, late of 15, Carthusian Street, London, E.C., Bronze Powder Merchants. *Controller:* James Martin, 50, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
105. M. Weeber & Co., 61, Mark Lane, London, E.C., Coffee Merchants and Exporters. *Controller:* James Robert Tulloch, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
106. Roselius & Co., 37, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., Coffee Merchants. *Controller:* John Paterson, 1, Walbrook, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
107. Ernest Wahliss, 88, Oxford Street, London, W., Glass and China Merchant. *Controller:* Alfred Page, 28, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
108. G. A. Schlechtendahl, Globus Buildings, Lister Hills Road, Bradford, Yarn Merchant. *Controller:* Charles William Boyce, 3, Piccadilly, Bradford. 17th April, 1916.
109. Uhlmann & Co., 48, Lime Street, London, E.C., Shipping Agents. *Controller:* Basil Edgar Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.
110. Soldan & Co., Ltd., 8, Baldwin's Gardens, London, E.C., Agents for Typograph and Printing Machines. *Controller:* J. Stanley Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 13th April, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

111. United Chemical Works, Ltd., 9, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., Agents for the Sale of Gas Mantles. *Controller:* C. Bramwell Smith, 79, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

112. W. Hagelberg, A. G., 12, Bunhill Row, London, E.C. Colour Printers and Stationers. *Controller:* Charles Eves, Capel House, 62, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

113. Glidine, Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. Preparation of Baby-foods. *Controller:* A. Reginald Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

114. St. Pauli Breweries, Ltd., 1-5, Glasshouse Street, Albert Embankment, London, S.E., Agents for the sale of German Beer. *Controller:* Arthur E. Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

115. Seamless Rubber Co., Ltd., 5 and 6, Kinghorn Street, London, E.C., Agents for the sale of Rubber Goods. *Controller:* William Hancock, 90-91, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

116. The Roborat Co., Ltd., 23, Cloth Fair, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists. *Controller:* C. N. Moysey Stuart, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

117. H. Nickel and Co., 101-105, Goswell Road, London, E.C., Druggists and Surgical Sundries Manufacturers. *Controller:* H. W. Dunn, 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

118. Aktiengesellschaft Vormals Frister und Rossman, 24-25, Fore Street, London, E.C., Sewing Machine Agents. *Controller:* J. Stanley Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

119. Schliemann's Oil and Ceresine Co., Ltd., London House, 3, New London Street, E.C., Agents for the sale of Oils and Wax. *Controller:* E. W. Gundry, 7, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

120. Rhine and Sea Transport Co., Ltd., New Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, London, S.E., Shipping Agents. *Controller:* George Thomson, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

121. Aktiengesellschaft für Korbwaren und Kinderwagen Industrie Hourdeau Bergmann, 40-41, Jewin Street, London, E.C., Basket and Toy Agency. *Controller:* B. D. Holroyd, 6, Great Winchester Street, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 17th April, 1916.

122. Staudt and Co., 34, Princess Street, late Orient House, Granby Row, Manchester, Exporters of Cotton and Woollen Goods. *Controller:* William Ros Sharp, 30, Brown Street, Manchester. 19th April, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

123. Sidney Selinger, 5, Paper Street, London, E.C., Agent for various Manufacturers (being enemies) of toys and fancy goods, musical instruments, brushes and tools. *Controller:* Walter Boniface, 2, Clement's Inn, London, W.C. 19th April, 1916.

124. Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Co., Ltd., 119, Victoria Street, London, S.W., Constructors of Chimneys, &c. *Controller:* David Howat Allan, 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 19th April, 1916.

125. Wechsler, Fantl and Co., 65, Fore Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Fancy Goods. *Controller:* The Hon. Walter John Harry Boyle, 132, York Road, London, S.E. 28th April, 1916.

126. (Order revoked.)

127. Wolffing and Marians, 8, Manchester Avenue, London, E.C., Manufacturers and Importers. *Controller:* Adam Turquand Young, 41, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 8th May, 1916.

128. Coutinho, Caro and Co., 134, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Metal Merchants. *Controller:* Norman Ward Wild, 22-28, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 8th May, 1916.

129. The Wolf Safety Lamp Co., Boston Street, Sheffield, Engineers and Lamp Manufacturers. *Controller:* Thomas George Shuttleworth, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Street, Sheffield. 8th May, 1916.

130. E. M. Brinckman and Co., 99, Redcross Street, Southwark, London, S.E., Merchants (Electric Lamps, Batteries, and Gas Mantles). *Controller:* Kenneth Charles Fox, 45, London Wall, London, E.C. 8th May, 1916.

131. Otto Bloch, 8, Vise Street, Birmingham, Dealer in Jewellers' Requisites. *Controller:* Theodore David Neal, 110, Edmund Street, Birmingham. 8th May, 1916.

132. Jaenecke Printing Ink Co., Ltd., 28, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Printing Ink Manufacturers. *Controller:* John Cooper, Capel House, 54, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 8th May, 1916.

133. Edw. A. Schwerdtfeger and Co., 73, Golden Lane, London, E.C., Fancy Paper and Pictorial Card Manufacturers. *Controller:* J. W. Woodthorpe, Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 8th May, 1916.

134. Bleichert's Aerial Transporters, Limited, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, London, E.C., Constructors of Aerial Wire Railways. *Controller:* William Hancock, 90-91, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 8th May, 1916.

135. The Flender Co., Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C., Wooden Pulley Manufacturers. *Controller:* John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C. 10th May, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

136. Hammer Bayreuther and Co., 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., Rubber Merchants. *Controller:* Robert J. Knight, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 11th May, 1916.

137. Oscar Lewinberg, 12, late 16, Distaff Lane, London, E.C., Woollen Merchant and Agent. *Controller:* Arthur Edwin Woodington, 5, Philpot Lane, London, E.C. 11th May, 1916.

138. Jahresuhren-Fabrik (A. Schatz), 65A, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Importers of Clocks and Watches. *Controller:* Alfred Henry Knight, Devonshire Chambers, 146, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 11th May, 1916.

139. Carl Draeger, 18, Tariff Street, Manchester, Shipping Merchant (Leathers, &c.). *Controller:* Henry Whittaker Garnett, 61, Brown Street, Manchester. 15th May, 1916.

140. L. Auerbach & Co., 2, Aldermanbury Buildings, Aldermanbury, London, E.C., Metal Leaf and Bronze Powder Manufacturers. *Controller:* Henri Sydney Ortmans, 7, St. Mildred Court, Bank, London, E.C. 15th May, 1916.

141. Paul Metz, 215, Newhall Street, Birmingham, Importer of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. *Controller:* James Walter Gibson Hill, Sun Chambers, 9, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. 15th May, 1916.

142. A. Wulfing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., Manufacturers of Sanatogen, Formamint, &c. *Controller:* E. Layton Bennett, 31-32, Broad Street Avenue, Blomfield Street, London, E.C. 11th May, 1916.

143. British Phosphate Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter Street, London, E.C. Owners of phosphate bearing lands in Canada. *Controller:* J. Stanley Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 15th May, 1916.

144. Felix Schoeller, Jun., 55, Conduit Street, London, W. Importer of Photographic Paper. *Controller:* A. Henry Knight, Devonshire Chambers, 146, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 15th May, 1916.

145. A. Hartrodt, 9-10, St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Shipping agent. *Controller:* J. S. Feather, 35, Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 15th May, 1916.

146. L. S. Mayer and Co., 32 and 33, London Wall, London, E.C. Manufacturers of Fancy Goods. *Controller:* Basil Edgar Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 18th May, 1916.

147. Kratt Brothers, 14, Bevis Marks, London, E.C. Bristle merchants. *Controller:* John Cooper, Capel House, 54, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 18th May, 1916.

148. Hardt and Co. (Buying and Shipping Agency of the South American Branches of the firm), Bridgewater House, Whitworth Street, Manchester. *Controller:* William Ros Sharp, 30, Brown Street, Manchester. 22nd May, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

149. Oberfelt & Co.'s Successors (J. Fellner), 81, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Merchants in Incandescent Gas Mantles and Accessories. *Controller:* William McLintock, 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 22nd May, 1916.

150. Bernard Ullman and Co., 90, Chiswell Street, London, E.C., Bronze Powder Manufacturers. *Controller:* William Hardy King, 13, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 22nd May, 1916.

151. Max Schubert, 31, Aldermanbury, London, E.C., Manufacturers' Agent and Importer. *Controller:* Clive Bramwell Smith, 79, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 22nd May, 1916.

152. F. W. Moellenkamp & Co., late 83 to 85, Farringdon Street, Street, London, E.C., Agricultural Engineers, &c. *Controller:* Claude Edward Barker, 21, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 22nd May, 1916.

153. Veit and Co., 6, Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C., Jewellery Manufacturers. *Controller:* Stanley Frederick Stephens, 12 and 14, Arthur Street, London Bridge, E.C. 22nd May, 1916.

154. L. Silverman and Co.'s Successors, 4, Playhouse Yard, Golden Lane, London, E.C., Paper Merchants. *Controller:* Arthur Jonathan Foster, 37, Walbrook, London, E.C. 22nd May, 1916.

155. Isaria, Limited, 208, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E., Dealers in Electric Meters, &c. *Controller:* G. S. Pitt, 140, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 11th May, 1916.

156. Aktienbrauerei Zum Lowenbrau in Munchen, Gamage Building, 118-122, Holborn, London, E.C., Agents for German Brewers. *Controller:* R. S. Paterson, 1, Walbrook, London, E.C. 11th May, 1916.

157. The Halfer Co., Limited, Orpington, Kent, Manufacturers of Marbling Colours, &c. *Controller:* Philip J. Stephens, 24, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 18th May, 1916.

158. Harris Deepwater Wharf Co., Limited, Post Office Buildings, Middlesbrough, Wharfingers. *Controller:* G. B. Nancarrow, Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough. 23rd May, 1916.

159. Bergmann, Kleeman and Co., Limited, 7, Butler Street, London, E.C., Toy Makers. *Controller:* Sidney J. Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. 22nd May, 1916.

160. Julius Kayser and Co., Limited, London House, Crutched Friars, London, E.C., Wine Merchants. *Controller:* Francis J. Saffery, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 22nd May, 1916.

161. Odol Chemical Works, 59-63, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations. *Controller:* C. C. Campling, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 23rd May, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

162. Hanseatic Maritime Agency, Limited, 4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C., Shipping Agents. *Controller:* F. E. Hart, 100-101, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 23rd May, 1916.

163. Ferd Emil Jagenberg, Limited, 157, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., Manufacturers of Paper-working Machinery. *Controller:* Herbert A. Plumb, 90, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 24th May, 1916.

164. Schorch Electrical Co., 35, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., Electrical Engineers. *Controller:* Claude E. Barker, 21, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 23rd May, 1916.

165. A. T. Speedometer Co., Limited, 140, Long Acre, London, W.C., Manufacturers of Speedometers. *Controller:* F. G. van de Linde, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 24th May, 1916.

166. Isleworth Rubber Co., Isleworth, Middlesex, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Rubber Goods and Tyres. *Controller:* Sydney W. Tubbs, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 23rd May, 1916.

167. P. Beiersdorf and Co., 7 and 8, Idol Lane, London, E.C., Manufacturing Chemists. *Controller:* Robert Stanley Paterson, 1, Walbrook, London, E.C. 25th May, 1916.

168. Richard Klinger and Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., Engineers. *Controller:* Hugh W. Dunn, 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 25th May, 1916.

169. Pfeifer and Co., St. Dunstan's House, Cross Lane, London, E.C., Agents for Sale of Chemical Products. *Controller:* Athelstan Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 25th May, 1916.

170. Roth and Co., 394, Oxford Street, London, W., Chiropodists. *Controller:* Lionel Cuthbert Cropper, Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C. 29th May, 1916.

171. W. Kaufmann (The Imperial Confectionery Co.), 38, Quill Lane, Putney, London, S.W., Manufacturers of Fancy Chocolates. *Controller:* George Lord, Capel House, 62, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 29th May, 1916.

172. Alexander Manufacturing Co., Limited, 85, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C., Manufacturers of Mincing and Knife-cutting Machinery. *Controller:* Walter F. Wiseman, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 25th May, 1916.

173. A. W. Zehntner and Co., Limited, 15-19, Vine Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., Importers of Yellow Lithographic Stones. *Controller:* James B. Reeves, 23, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 25th May, 1916.

*174. W. G. W. R. Giesler, trading as Fredk. Giesler and Company, 2, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C., Dealers and Experts in Champagne and other Wines. *Controller:* N. Herbert Smith, 62, London Wall, London, E.C. 29th May, 1916.

*175. Willers Engel and Company, 36, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., Merchants. 29th May, 1916.

* Orders have been made by the Board of Trade prohibiting these firms from carrying on business except for the purposes and subject to the conditions specified in the Orders.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

176. Krupka and Jacoby, Limited, 26-36, Chapter Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Importers of Electric Lighting Fittings, etc. *Controller:* Thomas Wise, Bassishaw House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 29th May, 1916.
177. Bechstein, 32-40, Wigmore Street, London, W., Pianoforte Dealers. *Controller:* Alexander Alfred Yeatman, 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
178. Walter Sthamer, St. Dunstan's Buildings, London, E.C., Dealer in Chemicals and Drugs. *Controller:* James Fraser, 31, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
179. Westendarp and Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., Dealers in Ivory. *Controller:* Thomas Alexander Fox, 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C., 5th June, 1916.
180. Badische Co., Limited, 2, Samuel Ogden Street, Whitworth Street, Manchester, Aniline Dyes. *Controller:* W. E. Mounsey, 3, Lord Street, Liverpool. 2nd June, 1916.
181. Bayer Co., Limited, 20, Booth Street, Manchester, Aniline Dyes. *Controller:* Stanley Pearson, 13, Spring Gardens, Manchester. 2nd June, 1916.
182. The Berlin Aniline Co., Limited, 30, Princess Street, Manchester, Aniline Dyes. *Controller:* Percy Higson, 42, Spring Gardens, Manchester. 2nd June, 1916.
183. Kalle and Co., Limited, 25, John Dalton Street, Manchester, Aniline Dyes. *Controller:* William Eaves, 15, Fountain Street, Manchester. 2nd June, 1916.
184. Walter Ostermann and Co., 10, Monument Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Chemicals. *Controller:* P. D. Leake, 25, Abchurch Lane, King William Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
185. Murrle Bennett Export, Limited, 13, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Jewellery for Export. *Controller:* John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
186. Quarzlampen Gesellschaft m.b.h., 62, Red Lion Street, London, W.C., Dealers in Quartz Lamps and Accessories. *Controller:* R. W. Brown, 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 5th June, 1916.
187. Hygienic Constructions and Portable Buildings, Limited, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W., Dealers in Portable Buildings. *Controller:* G. S. Pitt, 140, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
188. Coke Oven Machine Co., Limited, c/o Messrs. Gillespie Bros. and Co., 29A, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., Manufacturers of Coke Oven Machinery. *Controller:* John Duncan, 149, West George Street, Glasgow, and 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.
189. Quadruplex, Limited, 67, Great Russell Street, London, W.C., Manufacturers of Cooking Stoves, etc. *Controller:* N. W. Wild, Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

190. International Corset Co., Limited, 199, Regent Street, London, W., Corset Makers. *Controller:* Ernest Norton, 3, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.

191. Union Electric Co., Limited, 47-57, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E., Electrical Engineers. *Controller:* P. D. Leake, 25, Abchurch Lane, King William Street, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.

192. Bings, Limited, 25, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Toys, etc. *Controller:* H. J. Morland, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 5th June, 1916.

193. Reinemann and Co., late 7, New Zealand Avenue, London, E.C., Dealers in Bronze Powder, etc. *Controller:* Athelstan Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 8th June, 1916.

194. Emil Werckmeister (The Berlin Photographic Company), 149, New Bond Street, London, W., Fine Art Publisher and Photographer. *Controller:* Arthur Edward Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 8th June, 1916.

195. Charles H. Blume, Western Road, Mitcham, Surrey, Varnish and Enamel Manufacturer. *Controller:* John William Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 9th June, 1916.

196. G. Dittmann, Limited, 58, City Road, London, E.C. Agents for the sale of Aniline Dyes, Records and Gramophones. *Controller:* Sidney J. Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. 8th June, 1916.

197. Beeswax Co., Limited, 2, Rangoon Street, Crutched Friars, London, E.C., Wax Manufacturers. *Controller:* John Cooper, Capel House, 54, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 12th June, 1916.

198. Standard Cable Manufacturing Co., Limited, 18-19, Queenhithe, London, E.C., Agents for Cable Manufacturers. *Controller:* James Stuart Feather, 35, Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 13th June, 1916.

199. Reiturt & Co., 30, City Road, Finsbury Square, London, E.C., Pianoforte Dealers. *Controller:* James Stuart Feather, 35, Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 15th June, 1916.

200. The London and Provincial Printing Ink Co., 9 and 10, Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Chemical, Color and Printers' Ink Manufacturers. *Controller:* Sidney John Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. 22nd June, 1916.

201. Eiermann and Tabor, 2, Lauderdale Buildings, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. Bronze Powder and Metal Leaf Manufacturers. *Controller:* Percy Weiller Straus, 7, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 22nd June, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

202. The Bakelite Co., Limited, Orb Works, Cowley, Middlesex, Makers of Insulating Material. *Controller:* Sir William B. Peat, 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 20th June, 1916.

203. William Prym Co., Limited, 34, Noble Street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of Dress Fasteners, Spring-press Studs, etc. *Controller:* Desmond Forde, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 20th June, 1916.

204. Th. Goldschmidt Limited, Registered Office, c/o Messrs. Hudson, Smith, Briggs and Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C., Purchasers of Tin Scrap for Export. *Controller:* Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 22nd June, 1916.

205. British Ceresit Waterproofing Co., Limited, 100, Victoria Street, London, S.W., Manufacturers of a Paste which renders cement waterproof. *Controller:* F. Lindsay Fisher, Bassishaw House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 22nd June, 1916.

206. Moffatt Ross and Co., Limited, 209, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Incandescent Mantles. *Controller:* Walter Boniface, 2, Clement's Inn, London, W.C. 22nd June, 1916.

207. Tomlinson-Hemmar Limited, 6, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, Dealers in Normal Fuller Milling Machines. *Controller:* H. W. Garnett, 61, Brown Street, Manchester. 22nd June, 1916.

208. W. Mertens and Co., Limited, Balfour House, 119, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Purchasing Tin and Timber Properties. *Controller:* J. D. Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 22nd June, 1916.

209. Griesheim-Elektron, Limited, Registered Office, 3, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C., and Manchester Office, Trinity House, 119, Chapel Street, Salford, Merchants in Dyestuffs and Chemicals. *Controller:* William Eaves, 15, Fountain Street, Manchester. 23rd June, 1916.

210. Kastner & Co., Limited, 191, Regent Street, London, W., Dealers in Cabinet Player Pianos. *Controller:* J. H. Stephens, 6, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 26th June, 1916.

211. The Suburban Electric Theatres, Limited, 120, London Wall, London, E.C., Proprietors of Electric Theatre. *Controller:* J. D. Stewart Bogle, 3, Great St. Helens, London, E.C. 26th June, 1916.

212. West End Electric Theatres, Limited, 3-6, Rupert Street, London, W., Proprietor of Cinematograph Theatre and Restaurant. *Controller:* Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 26th June, 1916.

213. Turner & Burger, 149, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., Electrical Accessories Merchants. *Controller:* John Edward Percival, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 29th June, 1916.

* An Order has been made by the Board of Trade prohibiting this firm from carrying on business after 29th September, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

214. C. Schneider & Co., 142, West Nile Street, Glasgow, Chemical Manure Merchants. *Controller:* J. M. Davies, Jr., 168, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 3rd July, 1916.

215. "Mundus" United Austrian Bentwood Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, 68, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C., Furniture Manufacturers and Importers. *Controller:* Charles Fox, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 29th June, 1916.

216. A. Kaempf and Tempel, Limited, 10, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., Importers of Picture Frames and Mouldings, *Controller:* W. F. Wiseman, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 29th June, 1916.

217. Globe Polish Co., Limited, Pinchen's Wharf, Stratford, London, E., Manufacturers of Polish. *Controller:* William G. Jefferys, 66, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 29th June, 1916.

218. Hermann Rudolph, 9, Wood Street Square, London, E.C. Manufacturers' Agent and Importer. *Controller:* Horace Evelyn Sier, 99, Cheapside, London, E.C. 6th July, 1916.

219. E. Merck, 66, Crutched Friars, London, E.C., Chemical Manufacturer. *Controller:* Barron Dennett Holroyd, 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 6th July, 1916.

220. Cardiff and District Electric Theatres Limited, 3-6, Rupert Street, London, W., Proprietors of Electric Theatre. *Controller:* Arthur Taylor, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.

221. Austrian Daimler Motor Company, Limited, 112, Great Portland Street, London, W., Agents for the sale of Motor Cars. *Controller:* R. Evans Smith, 53, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.

222. A. Hurst & Co., 28, Gamage Buildings, 118, Holborn, London, E.C., Glassware Merchants. *Controller:* J. H. Stephens, 6, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3rd July, 1916.

223. Planet Patents Limited, 18-19, Queenhithe, London, E.C., Agents for the sale of a machine for sewing soles on to boots. *Controller:* A. A. Yeatman, 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.

224. S. Albrecht and Co. Limited, 55, Whitworth Street, Manchester, Merchants and Shippers. *Controller:* Percy Higson 42, Spring Gardens, Manchester. 7th July, 1916.

225. A.E.G. Electric Co. Limited, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W., Electric Equipments. *Controller:* Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.

226. The A. E. G. Electrical Co. of South Africa Limited, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W., Manufacturers of Electrical Machinery. *Controller:* Maurice Jenks, 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 7th July, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

227. Carl Schaefer, 93, Spencer Street, Birmingham, Maker of Gold and Silver Chain Bracelets. *Controller:* Ernest Burton Winn, 39, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. 10th July, 1916.

228. The Brilliant Cut Glass Letter Company, 6 and 7, Alpha Place, Caledonian Road, London, N., Glass Letter Manufacturers. *Controller:* Charles James March, 23, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

229. Hardt and Co. (Buying and Shipping Agency of the Australian and New Zealand branches of the firm), Bridgewater House, Whitworth Street, Manchester. *Controller:* William Ros Sharp, 30, Brown Street, Manchester. 13th July, 1916.

230. Hugo Gaensler, 4A, Lauderdale Buildings, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., Boot and Shoe Agent. *Controller:* Alfred Page, 28, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 13th July, 1916.

231. Pluns and Berg, Cater Street, Bradford, Export Yarn Merchants. *Controller:* Harold Hartley Blackburn, 24, Bank Street, Bradford. 13th July, 1916.

232. Plutte Scheele and Co., Ltd., 18-19, Queenhithe, London, E.C., Merchants and Agents for Electrical Goods. *Controller:* G. W. Roberts, 133, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

233. Seidel and Naumann, Ltd., 102, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Dealers and Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Typewriters, etc. *Controller:* R. W. Brown, 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 10th July, 1916.

234. Leeds Meter Co., Ltd., Tower Works, Armley, Leeds, Water Meter Manufacturers. *Controller:* Walter Simpson, 19, Bond Street, Leeds. 10th July, 1916.

235. Turner Co., A. G., Linden Street, North Evington, Leicester, Agents for the Sale of Machinery to Tanners and Leather Manufacturers. *Controller:* T. F. Birch, 27½, Friar Lane, Leicester. 10th July, 1916.

236. W. Snabedissen, Ltd., 7, Mallow Street, Old Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Whalebone, Cane, etc. *Controller:* G. M. Robinson, 3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 10th July, 1916.

237. Hans Herzog, Ltd., 1, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, London, E.C., Fur and Skin Importers. *Controller:* J. D. Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

238. Kirchner and Co., 21-25, Tabernacle Street, London, E.C., Woodworking Machines, etc. *Controller:* J. Fraser, 31, Cepthall Avenue, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

239. J. Ariowitsch, 1, 2, and 3, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, London, E.C., Skin Merchants. *Controller:* J. D. Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

240. Gerhard and Hey, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, London, E.C., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. *Controller:* J. D. Pattullo, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 10th July, 1916.

241. G. Peltzer Teacher, M.b.H., 31, Lloyd Street, Manchester, Textile Machinery Exporters. *Controller:* Roger N. Carter, 16, Kennedy Street, Manchester. 11th July, 1916.

242. Glasgow Metal Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Langloan, Coatbridge, Dealers in Tin Scrap. *Controller:* D. Guthrie, 31, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. 10th July.

243. N. S. U. Motor Co., Ltd., 28, Grange Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W., Manufacturers of Motor Cycle Gears. *Controller:* Charles Comins, 50, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 13th July, 1916.

244. British Huhn Metallic Packing Co., Ltd., Snowden's Wharf, Millwall, London, E., Manufacturers of Metallic Packing for Steam Engines, etc. *Controller:* J. E. Wilson, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 13th July, 1916.

245. Heyl Bros., Ltd., 15, Newcastle Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Gum. *Controller:* A. E. Green, 100-104, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. 14th July, 1916.

246. Poldi Steel Works, Napier Street, Sheffield, Steel Manufacturers. *Controller:* A. Duncan Barber, Sheffield Telegraph Buildings, High Street, Sheffield. 14th July, 1916.

247. Anglo-Bohemian Industry, Ltd., Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C., Owners of Coal Mines, etc. *Controller:* David H. Allen, 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 14th July, 1916.

248. Floral Depot, Ltd., 47, Baker Street, London, W., Florists. *Controller:* A. H. Knight, Devonshire Chambers, 146, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 14th July, 1916.

249. A. Barson and Co., 57, Scrutton Street, London, E.C., Engineers' Tool Manufacturers. *Controller:* Adam Turquand Young, 41, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

250. A. H. Nicholas and Co., Alpine Works, Windus Road, Stoke Newington, London, N., Chemical Dyers. *Controller:* John William Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

251. Hooton Emhardt and Jarvis, 5, Little Britain, London, E.C., Art Needlework Importers. *Controller:* Francis Joseph Saffery, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

252. Kuxmann and Co., Victoria Foundry, Huntingdon, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers. *Controller:* Howard William Cox, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge. 17th July, 1916.

253. William Schroeder and Co., 122, Wood Street, London, E.C., Silk Merchants. *Controller:* John William Woodthorpe, Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 17th July, 1916.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

254. Roumanian Oil Trading Co., Limited, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., Shipping Agents of a Roumanian Company. *Controller:* Rodway Stephens, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 18th July, 1916.

255. Balcke and Co., Limited, Broadway Court, Broadway, London, S.W., Water Cooling Engineers. *Controller:* J. W. Barratt, 19A, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 18th July, 1916.

256. Berger and Wirth (London) Limited, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Printing Ink and Dry Colour Manufacturers. *Controller:* Sir William B. Peat, 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C. 19th July, 1916.

†257. Lucinceita Steamship Company, Ltd., 86, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Owners of a Steamship. *Controller:* R. M. Maclay, 209, West George Street, Glasgow. 18th July, 1916.

258. F. M. Frye and Co., 46, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Hardware Merchants and Tool Makers and Merchants. *Controller:* Charles William Middleton Kemp, 36, Walbrook, London, E.C. 24th July, 1916.

259. M. C. Wedekind and Co., Limited, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., Dealers in Old Iron and Steel. *Controller:* Frank H. Finlaison, 45, London Wall, London, E.C. 20th July, 1916.

†260. International Anthracite and Steam Coal Association, Ltd., The Exchange Buildings, Swansea, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* F. G. Cawker, 22, Wind Street, Swansea. 25th July, 1916.

†261. Anglo-Continental Coal Association, Ltd., Paragon Buildings, Paragon Square, Hull, Coal Exporters. *Controller:* William Rose, St. Nicholas Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 25th July, 1916.

†262. Glastos, Ltd., 4, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., Glass Ware Merchants. *Controller:* H. Hartley, Bassishaw House, 70A, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 25th July, 1916.

†263. H. B. Marinelli, Ltd., 25, The Parade, Golders Green, N.W., Music Hall Agents. *Controller:* George Palmer, Guildhall Annexe, 23, King Street, London, E.C. 25th July, 1916.

†264. H. Freitag and Co., 45B, Jewin Street, London, E.C., Millinery Ornament Merchants. *Controller:* Basil Edgar Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 25th July, 1916.

†265. Charles A. Muller, 10, Arcade, Westgate, Bradford, Electrical Accessories Merchant. *Controller:* Walter Durrance, 12 Duke Street, Darley Street, Bradford. 27th July, 1916.

†266. Rosa Kremer, 15, Moor Street, Soho, London, W., Restaurant Proprietress. *Controller:* The Hon. Walter John Harry Boyle, 132, York Road, London, S.E. 27th July, 1916.

† These items have not previously been published in the "Board of Trade Journal."

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†267. Endemann and Co., Ltd., 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow. Coal Exporters. *Controller:* Peter Rintoul, 212, West George Street, Glasgow. 25th July, 1916.

†268. A. Sachse and Co., 3 and 4, St. George's Avenue, Aldermanbury, London, E.C., Bead Manufacturers. *Controller:* Sir John Craggs, M.V.O., 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†269. Krautheimer and Co., 20, Edmund Place, London, E.C., Woven Initials and Label Manufacturers. *Controller:* Desmond Forde, 65, London Wall, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†270. Charles Westphal, 195, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Essential Oils. *Controller:* Arthur Pelham Ford, 4B, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†271. M. Mezger and Co., 34, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., Agents and Dealers in Surgical Instruments and Hospital Furniture. *Controller:* Ernest Norton, 3, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†272. Petzold Bros., 5, Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate, London, E.C., Art Needlework Manufacturers. *Controller:* James Edward Wilson, 28, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†273. L. H. Simon Bros., 62, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., Agents and General Merchants (Toys, China, Hardware, etc.). *Controller:* William McLintock, 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†274. The Emil Busch Optical Co., 35, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., Opticians. *Controller:* George Ernest Sendell, 36, Walbrook, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†275. Schimmel and Co., 65, Crutched Friars, London, E.C., Dealers in Essential Oils. *Controller:* John Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C. 31st July, 1916.

†276. British Waste Paper Syndicate, Limited, Gresham House, 25, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., Dealers in Waste Paper. *Controller:* Stewart Bogle, 3, Great St. Helens, London, E.C. 27th July, 1916.

†277. Calmann Bros. and Co., Limited, 30, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., Stock and Share Dealers. *Controller:* A. Dangerfield, 56, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 27th July, 1916.

†278. Meister Lucius and Bruning, Limited, 20, Princess Street, Manchester, Dye Manufacturers. *Controller:* Sir William Plender, 5, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 28th July, 1916.

†279. Deutsche Maschinen Fabrik Vertriebs G.m.b. H. (Victoria Copier Co.), 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., Agents for the Sale of Copying Machines and Copying Paper. *Controller:* B. E. Mayhew, Alderman's House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 27th July, 1916.

* * * * *

† These items have not previously been published in the "Board of Trade Journal."

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* See note on p. 311.

† See note on p. 308.

IMPORTATION OF COCAINE AND OPIUM PROHIBITED.

By the KING.
A PROCLAMATION
For Prohibiting the Importation of Cocaine and Opium into the United Kingdom.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine or of opium should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after this date, subject as hereinafter provided, all cocaine and all opium shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to cocaine or opium imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

The word "cocaine" includes all preparations, salts, derivatives,

or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0·1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug.

The word "opium" means raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[For information regarding the new regulations restricting the sale of cocaine and opium—see pp. 325-7.]

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS PROHIBITED.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the seventh day of August, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz:—

Air guns and rifles.
Sporting guns, carbines and rifles.
Oranges.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any oranges which are the produce of any of Our Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, nor to any goods of the kinds of which the importation is prohibited by this Proclamation which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 8) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

REGULATION OF THE IMPORTATION OF ORANGES.

The Board of Trade announce that, with a view to economising the tonnage employed in the importation of oranges, it has been arranged that on and after 7th August all such imports (except the produce of the British Empire) must be carried in specially licensed ships. In order to give effect to this scheme, a proclamation has been issued prohibiting the import of such oranges except under licence (see immediately preceding notice). It is explained that, generally speaking, import licences will be granted not for specific consignments but for any or all consignments which are brought by vessels specially licensed for the purpose.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to act as an Advisory Committee to give effect to the scheme :—

Mr. Benjamin Cohen, K.C. (Chairman),
Mr. Walter Greenwood,
Mr. Harry M. Isaacs,
Mr. A. H. Van Cruisen.

All applications for licences and other correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Appointment of Controller.

With reference to the notice on p. 854 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March last relative to the formation of the Department of Import Restrictions, it is notified that the period of three months for which the Midland Railway Company placed the services of Sir Guy Granet at the disposal of the Board of Trade for the purpose of acting as Controller of the new Department of Import Restrictions having expired, the President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, who has recently been acting as Deputy Controller, to be Controller of the Department. Mr. Enthoven (who held the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department) has been granted leave of absence by the Government of India for the purpose.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Correction.

With reference to the text of the Order-in-Council of 26th July, making certain amendments in and additions to the list of articles the exportation of which from the United Kingdom is prohibited, as published on pp. 226-8 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," it is notified that among the additions to the list the item

printed at the top of p. 228 as "(c) Quercitron bark extract" should read "(B) Quercitron bark extract" (*i.e.*, prohibited to be exported to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates).

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA *VIA* LOURENÇO MARQUES.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that a General Licence, dated 12th July, has been issued by the Privy Council authorising the export to British South Africa *viâ* Lourenço Marques of goods which are named in Section (B) of the Prohibited List (*i.e.*, goods the export of which is prohibited, except to British Possessions and Protectorates).

Exporters desiring to avail themselves of this General Licence are required thereby to observe the following conditions:—

1. That the ultimate destination of the goods is a place within a British Possession or Protectorate in South Africa, and is shown so to be by the Bill of Lading in respect of the goods, or by a note or memorandum upon such Bill of Lading.

2. That a true copy of the Bill of Lading (including any such note or memorandum thereupon as aforesaid) shall be sent to the representative at Lourenço Marques of the Government of the Union of South Africa, and evidence to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the port of shipment that this condition has been fulfilled shall be produced to such officer at the time of shipment or at any time thereafter as required by him.

3. That the owner or shipper of any goods exported under the authority of this licence shall produce to H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise within such time as they may allow, proof to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, that in accordance with the conditions aforesaid, the said goods were duly unshipped at the port of Lourenço Marques and were thence conveyed to and delivered at the ultimate destination named in or upon the Bill of Lading, or if not so unshipped, conveyed and delivered, that the unshipment, conveyance or delivery was prevented by circumstances beyond his control, and that in the absence of such proof, the goods shall be deemed to have been exported without a licence.

The General Licence in question (No. W.T.D. 2304/16) is available for use by all exporters from the United Kingdom, and it need not be produced at the Custom House at the time of shipment. It revocable at any time. (C.I.B. 27,676.)

Government Notices affecting Trade.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that a General Licence, dated 12th July, has been issued by the Privy Council authorising the export to the port of Walvis Bay or Luderitzbucht in the territory formerly known as German South-West Africa, of certain goods which are named in Section (B) of the Prohibited List (*i.e.* goods the export of which is prohibited, except to British Possessions and Protectorates).

Exporters desiring to avail themselves of this general licence are required thereby to observe the following conditions:—

1. That the ultimate destination of the goods shall be a place within the territory formerly known as German South-West Africa and shall be shown so to be by the Bill of Lading in respect of the goods or by a note or memorandum upon such Bill of Lading.

2. That a true copy of such Bill of Lading (including any such note or memorandum thereupon as aforesaid) shall be produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of shipment either at the time of shipment or at any time thereafter as required by him.

3. That the goods shall be landed at the port of destination shown in the Bill of Lading and the relative shipping bill or other export document delivered to H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and at no other port or place, and shall be thence conveyed to and delivered at the ultimate destination named in or upon the Bill of Lading.

4. That the owner or shipper of any goods exported under the authority of this licence shall produce to H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise within such time as they may allow, proof to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that the conditions aforesaid have been duly fulfilled or that such fulfilment was prevented by circumstances beyond his control, and in the absence of such proof, the goods shall be deemed to have been exported without a licence.

5. That the licence shall not apply to goods of the following descriptions:—(*a*) Unrifled fire arms and their component parts; (*b*) Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man; and (*c*) Mineral oils and lubricating oils.

The General Licence in question (No. W.T.D. 2304-16) is available for use by all exporters from the United Kingdom, and it need not be produced at the Custom House at the time of shipment. It is revocable at any time. (C.I.B. 27,676.)

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS AND OTHERS.

The following announcement has been issued by the Board of Customs and Excise:—

1. The Board of Customs and Excise hereby give notice that on and after the 1st August, 1916, Shipping Bills must only be used for

the purpose of making entry before shipment of dutiable goods for exportation in bond or on drawback, and of goods for exportation under the authority of Export Licences.

2. On and after the 1st August, 1916, specifications must be used for the purpose of making entry before shipment of all goods intended for exportation other than the goods specified in paragraph 1 of this Notice.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. BYRNE.
E. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Custom House, London, E.C.
27th July, 1916.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND SIAM.

"The London Gazette" of 1st August contains further additions and corrections, as regards firms *in China*, in the lists of approved consignees in China and Siam which were published in a Supplement (dated 16th May) to the "London Gazette" of 12th May.

The issue of the "Gazette" referred to may be obtained, price 1s. 0½d. post free, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

The revised lists of approved consignees may be *consulted* by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[N.B.—The "white list" of approved consignees in China does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong—see notice on p. 310 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd February, and also the issue of the "Journal" of 18th March, 1915, p. 777, regarding the winding up of the trade affairs of enemy firms in Hong Kong.]

DEFENCE OF THE REALM: NEW REGULATIONS.

An Order-in-Council, dated 28th July, further amends the Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914"), made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm. The Order-in-Council referred to orders, *inter alia*, the following amendments in the Regulations:—

Melting down, etc. of Gold Coin.

3. After regulation 30D the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"30E. A person shall not melt down, break up, or use otherwise than as currency any current gold coin, and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

Wireless Installations on British Ships.

4. After regulation 37A the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"37B. (1) Every British ship of three thousand tons gross tonnage

or upwards in respect of which a licence to instal wireless telegraph apparatus has been granted by the Postmaster General, and which puts to sea from a port in the United Kingdom after a date to be specified in such a licence, shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service, and shall be provided with a certified operator, together with suitable accommodation for the apparatus and operator:

"Provided that where a licence has been granted in respect of a ship before the making of this regulation, this obligation shall apply as if the twenty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, were the date specified in the licence.

"(2) Application to the Postmaster General in a form prescribed by him for such a licence shall, unless a licence has before the making of this regulation been granted in respect of the ship, be made—

(*a*) in the case of a ship of such tonnage as aforesaid, registered in the United Kingdom, by the owner thereof on or before the twenty-first day of August nineteen hundred and sixteen; and

(*b*) in the case of a British ship of such tonnage as aforesaid, registered elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, by the master of the ship within two days from the arrival of the ship in the United Kingdom next after the making of this regulation.

"(3) The Postmaster-General shall, as and when wireless telegraph apparatus and the services of operators become available for the purpose, cause licences to be issued in respect of such ships as in the opinion of the Admiralty should in the national interests be fitted with such apparatus, and the licences shall specify the date as from which the carrying of such apparatus under this regulation is to be compulsory, the character of the apparatus, and the qualifications of the operator.

"(4) The Postmaster General may—

(*a*) extend the time mentioned in the licence as the time within which any apparatus is to be provided; and

(*b*) exempt any ship from the obligations imposed by this regulation.

"(5) If the provisions of this regulation or the terms of any licence granted thereunder are not complied with in the case of any ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if any master or owner fails to make an application in accordance with this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and in either case if the ship is at any time subsequently found at a port of or within the territorial waters adjoining the United Kingdom, the ship may be seized and detained.

"(6) In this regulation expressions have the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914."

Trade in Cocaine and Opium prohibited.

5. After regulation 40A the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"40B. (1) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, cocaine to or for any person, other

than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the following conditions have been complied with :—

(*a*) the cocaine must be supplied on and in accordance with a written prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner and dispensed by a person legally authorised to dispense such prescription;

(*b*) the prescription must be dated and signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address and qualifications, and marked with the words 'Not to be repeated,' and must specify the total amount of cocaine to be supplied on the prescription, except that, where the medicine to be supplied on the prescription is a proprietary medicine, it shall be sufficient to state the amount of the medicine to be supplied;

(*c*) cocaine shall not be supplied more than once on the same prescription except in pursuance of fresh directions duly endorsed on the prescription by the medical practitioner by whom it was originally issued, and signed with his name in full, and dated;

(*d*) the name of the person, firm, or body corporate dispensing the prescription, the address of the premises at which and the date on which it is dispensed, must be marked on the prescription;

(*e*) the ingredients of the prescription so dispensed, with the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, shall be entered in a book specially set apart for this sole purpose and kept on the premises where the prescription is dispensed, which book shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Secretary of State.

"(2) If any person, other than an authorised person or a person licensed to import cocaine, has in his possession any cocaine he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations unless he proves that the cocaine was supplied on and in accordance with such a prescription as aforesaid.

"(3) If any person sells, gives, procures, or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure, or supply, opium to or for any person, other than an authorised person, in the United Kingdom, or if any person, not being an authorised person or a person licensed to import opium, has any opium in his possession, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"(4) If any person prepares opium for smoking, or deals in or has in his possession any opium so prepared, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"(5) Every person who deals in cocaine or opium shall keep a record, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, of all dealings in cocaine or opium effected by him, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations; every such record shall be open to inspection by any person authorised for the purpose by the Secretary of State.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

"(6) If any person holding a general or special permit from the Secretary of State to purchase any drug to which this regulation applies fails to comply with any of the conditions subject to which the permit is granted, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"(7) For the purpose of this regulation—

The expression 'authorised person' means a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist, a registered veterinary surgeon, a person firm or body corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, or of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, as amended by the Pharmacy Act Ireland (1875) Amendment Act, 1890, a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland, or a person holding a general or special permit from the Secretary of State to purchase the drug in question.

The expression 'cocaine' includes all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0·1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug.

The expression 'opium' means raw opium or powdered or granulated opium."

* * * * *

The Home Office desires to call special attention to the provisions (see above) regulating the sale of cocaine and opium. These provisions came into force on 28th July. It is illegal to deal in, supply, give, purchase or be in possession of cocaine (or any preparation, salt, derivative or admixture containing one part of cocaine in a thousand) or of opium (raw, powdered or granulated) except in the cases allowed by the regulation. As regards cocaine, persons other than duly qualified doctors, registered dentists, registered veterinary surgeons, chemists and druggists, or persons holding a general or special permit from the Home Office, are not to be allowed to obtain cocaine unless it has been prescribed for them by a duly qualified doctor on a prescription in a special form.

As regards opium, the provisions, which are aimed at the extensive smuggling of opium from this country to the East and to the United States which is being carried on in contravention of the Proclamation prohibiting the export of opium and causes serious inconvenience and delay to British shipping, are somewhat different. *Bonâ fide* medical preparations containing opium will not be interfered with, but all dealings in opium itself are prohibited except in the case of persons authorised by the regulations or holding a general or special permit from the Home Office.

The preparation of opium for smoking is also made an offence. The importation of cocaine or opium except under licence from the Home Office has simultaneously been prohibited by Proclamation under the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (see notice on pp. 319-20).

Applications for licences to import or permits to obtain cocaine or opium must be made to the Home Office.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

DEALINGS IN WOOL IN IRELAND.

The Army Council have issued a notice, dated 25th July, authorising and permitting farmers, merchants, dealers and other persons to sell, purchase or deal in raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Ireland during the season of 1916, subject to the following conditions and exceptions:—

1. No person shall sell or purchase, or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of any such wool as aforesaid to or from any person who is not authorised by this general permit or by a special permit from the Army Council to purchase or sell the same.

2. The following persons, unless holding a special permit from the Army Council for the purpose, shall not be authorised to purchase or sell, or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the purchase or sale of any wool as aforesaid, that is to say:—

(*a*) Any person carrying on the business of manufacturer of woollen, worsted, or hosiery goods, in any textile factory;

(*b*) Any person in respect of whom this general permit has been revoked by the Army Council on the ground that he has failed to comply with the conditions of this permit.

3. No person who has not been in the habit of purchasing raw wool grown on sheep in Ireland shall, unless holding a special permit from the Army Council, be authorised to purchase or enter into transactions or negotiations for the purchase of the 1916 clip.

4. No person shall ship from Ireland or enter into negotiations for the shipment from Ireland of any such wool as aforesaid except under a special permit issued by the authority of the Army Council.

5. No person shall sell or purchase or enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of any such wool as aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions:—

(*a*) The price payable to the farmer for his wool shall be in accordance with the schedule of prices for the various kinds of Irish wool set out in the schedule hereto, and all persons authorised to purchase under this general permit or under any special permit shall pay to the farmer the fair value of his wool calculated on the basis of the prices set out in the said schedule;

(*b*) The price for washed wool set out in the said schedule shall be paid only for well-washed wool in good condition, and the price for unwashed wool shall be paid only for unwashed wool in good light condition, and the usual deductions shall be made for wool of inferior condition;

(*c*) For all cast, stained, matted or otherwise faulty fleeces an allowance of one pound in weight per fleece shall be deducted in estimating the price payable to the farmer. For odd fleeces, unwashed, an allowance of two pounds per fleece shall be made;

(*d*) No person shall mix with or wind in any fleeces of the 1916 clip any broken or dead wool, locks, daggings, or other matter whatsoever;

(*e*) The price payable to the farmer for broken or dead wool, locks, daggings, and other classes of wool not specified in the said schedule, shall be calculated on the basis of the price for washed or unwashed fleece wools in good condition set out in the said schedule.

Any question as to whether any of the above conditions has been contravened shall be finally decided by the authority of the Army Council in such manner as they may determine.

This general permit shall remain in force until revoked by the Army Council.

Any person who sells or purchases any such wool as aforesaid in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions is liable to heavy penalties under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

SCHEDULE.

	Prices per lb. Washed. d.	Unwashed. d.
1. Shropshire	18½	14½
2. Fine Districts (Bred Wool)...	17½	
3. Medium Districts (Bred Wool)	17	14
4. Deep Districts (Bred Wool)	16	13½
5. Bred Lamb	16	13
6. Pasture Cheviots	15½	12½
7. White Crossbred Scotch	13½	11½
8. Pasture Scotch	12	11
9. Blackfaced Scotch	11½	10½
10. Blackfaced Scotch Lamb	—	10
Co. Wicklow—		
11. Seaside	14½	11½
12. Seaside Lamb	12	10
13. Crossbred Scotch or Mountain	13	11
Co. Kerry—		
14. Fine	18	—
15. Medium	14½	12
16. Coarse	—	12
17. Broken Bred Wool	16½	14

[A notice regarding the purchase of wool in Ireland and the appointment of a Central Advisory Committee in connection therewith appeared on pp. 233-4 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."]

PETROL SUPPLIES.

The Press Bureau is authorised to announce that persons and firms engaged in transport work for munition purposes or using petrol for power should not regard as final the first assignment of petrol which has been made to them for their lorries or other transport vehicles or for power. The Ministry of Munitions are taking steps to ensure the

provision of such supplies as are essential for munition purposes in order to prevent any interruption of output.

If any persons or firms engaged on munitions work, to whom a supply of petrol sufficient for their munition requirements has not been assigned, will furnish full particulars of their needs to the local area office of the Ministry of Munitions their applications will receive consideration.

NOTICE TO PERSONS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that persons leaving the United Kingdom for destinations abroad are warned that documents, whether printed or written, other than those needed to establish their identity, are liable to be detained at the ports of embarkation for examination.

Travellers are therefore advised not to carry written or printed matter on their persons or in their baggage unless such documents are essential for the purposes of the voyage

Travellers will save themselves much inconvenience if, a few days before they intend to sail, they despatch by post to their proposed destination abroad, all documents not needed on their voyage.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II.) (MUNITION WORKERS) ACT, 1916.

An Act to extend the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1911, relating to unemployment insurance to certain trades and employments in connection with the present war, received the Royal Assent on 19th July. This Act makes the provisions of the 1911 Act as amended by the Acts of 1914 and 1915, and regulations thereunder, applicable to every person, being a workman within the meaning of the principal Act, who (1) is engaged on or in connection with munitions work (except such classes of such work as the Board of Trade may exclude), or (2) is employed in any of the following trades:—The manufacture of ammunition, fireworks, and explosives; the manufacture of chemicals, including oils, lubricants, soap, candles, paints, colours, and varnish; the manufacture of metals and the manufacture or repair of metal goods; the manufacture of rubber and goods made therefrom; the manufacture of leather and leather goods; the manufacture of bricks, cement, and artificial stone and other artificial building materials; saw milling, including machine woodwork, and the manufacture of wooden cases. The provisions also apply to employers of such workmen.

Copies of the Act may be obtained from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications, price 1½d. each post free.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

ENEMY BUSINESSES IN AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 590 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st June, relative to companies declared to be "enemy companies" under the Commonwealth Trading with the Enemy Act (1914), it is notified that the "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 8th June publishes the name of a further company which has been declared by the Federal Attorney-General to fall within the category of "enemy companies."

A list of the companies which have been declared by the Federal Attorney-General to be "enemy companies" under the said Act may be obtained by British firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 29,145.)

ADMINISTRATION OF INSOLVENT AND ASSIGNED ESTATES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of an Act (No. 32 of 1916) of the Union of South Africa, "to consolidate and amend the laws in force relating to the administration of insolvent and assigned estates," which comes into operation on 1st January, 1917.

The text of the Act may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Custodian appointed.

The Union of South Africa "Government Gazette Extraordinary" of 22nd June notifies that, in pursuance of Section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. H. Fowle has been appointed as Custodian of Enemy Property in South Africa.

All communications on matters falling within the province of the Custodian should be addressed to: The Custodian of Enemy Property, P.O. Box 1055, Pretoria.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TAX ON WAR PROFITS IN FRANCE.

Law now in Force.

With reference to the notice on p. 700 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th March last, relative to the proposed taxation of war profits in France, it is notified that the "Journal Official" (Paris) of 2nd July publishes the text of the Law, which came into force on 1st July.

All firms and persons affected by the tax should make the required declaration to the Mairie of their arrondissement at latest by 31st August. Should the declaration not be filed by this date, the Authorities allow a further month after which they are entitled to apply the tax to defaulting persons upon such figures as they (the Authorities) consider adequate.

British firms interested may consult the text (in French) of the above-mentioned law at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

With reference to the notice on p 34 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th July relative to a Bill providing for the taxation of war profits in the Netherlands, it is notified that this measure has now received the Royal Assent, the full text of the Act being published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" (The Hague) of 1st July, a copy of which may be inspected by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 19,412.)

ENEMY PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS, ETC. IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 13th July publishes a Decree (No. 2,504) applying, in the Portuguese Colonies, to subjects of the countries allied to Germany the provisions of Decree No. 2,350 of 20th April (see pp. 283-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th May)—now applicable to such subjects in Portugal itself (see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th July)—as regards industrial and commercial property.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

BRAZIL (PORTO ALEGRE).—H.M. Consul at Porto Alegre (Dr. T. C. Dillon) reports on the trade and commerce of his Consular district during 1915, as follows:—

In 1915 both imports and exports were handicapped, the effects of the European upheaval being deeply felt. Imports especially suffered owing to the restrictions on exports from Europe and the difficulty of transport. In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining goods from Europe, imports from the United States have considerably increased. Importers, however, are not satisfied and are anxious to renew trade with Europe. Local industries have naturally suffered from the universal depression, and some of the smaller concerns have had to close down. Others have been working only half time, this being due partly to the depression and partly to the scarcity of raw material. The products of the local factories were partly consumed locally and partly exported to the north of the Republic.

Imports.—No statistics are published, but approximate figures for imports into the Porto Alegre district through the Custom House give a total of £1,900,000 in 1914, as compared with £2,575,000 in 1913, and £2,374,000 in 1912. Figures for 1915 are not yet available, but the classes of goods imported comprised textiles, tin plates, corrugated roofing sheets, drugs and chemicals, hardware, ironware for building purposes, liquors, machinery, preserves and grocers' specialities, salt, caustic soda, tea, surgical appliances, cement, linseed oil, malt, shoes, paper, cork, sewing cotton, lead, copper sulphate, wheaten flour, fencing wire and staples for wire fencing, resin, and marble.

British goods headed the list of *textiles*, which consisted of cotton goods, fancy dress goods, cashmeres, laces, lace curtains, flannelettes, etc. *Tinplates* were formerly practically a British monopoly in the Porto Alegro market; the United States in 1915 furnished 50 per cent. of the importation. In *galvanised iron roofing sheets* the United States furnished the market in the proportion of four to one as compared with the British supply. In 1915 the greater part of the importation of *drugs and chemicals* was from the United Kingdom, France occupying the second place. In *iron work* for constructional purposes the United Kingdom came third. With regard to *machines* and *machinery*, the United Kingdom stood first, the second place being occupied by the United States with 10 per cent. of the supply. The greater part of *preserves* and *grocers' specialities* and all the *tea* imported came from the United Kingdom. In *crockery* and *earthenware* the United Kingdom supplied six times as much as the Netherlands, the other chief source of supply. *Portland cement* was supplied by the United Kingdom and the United States, the former supplying 50 per cent. more than the latter. *Shoes* are imported from the United Kingdom in small quantities. *Sewing cotton* is a British monopoly not only in Porto Alegre, but throughout Brazil. *Lead and copper sulphates* are solely imported from the United Kingdom, while *wheaten flour, resin, fencing wire and staples for wire fencing* come solely from the United States.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

The irregularity of transport of cargo, which in the early part of 1915 caused much annoyance to importers, has practically ceased. Coastwise imports amounted in 1915 to about the same figure as in recent years, *viz.*, about £1,500,000.

Exports.—According to Government reports, the exports from the district amounted in value to about £1,779,000 in 1914, as compared with £2,382,254 in 1913. Though figures are not available for 1915, it is computed that exports from the district have trebled. Exports include jerked beef (30 per cent.); lard (18 per cent.); salted hides (11 per cent.); black beans, mandioca meal, and tobacco (6 per cent. each); rice, tallow, wool and maté (4 per cent. each); dried hides and wine (3 per cent. each); and sundries (1 per cent.).

Catalogues, etc.—The vernacular is Portuguese, but owing to the large German population, German is nearly as much spoken. French and Spanish are also understood. *Commercial correspondence is chiefly carried on in Portuguese or German.*

Catalogues continue occasionally to be received from United Kingdom firms printed in English and with the British system of weights and measures. Such catalogues for the Porto Alegre market are absolutely worthless. Catalogues must for preference be printed in Portuguese and, failing that, in French. Before the war German houses sent their catalogues in German, for the simple reason that 20 per cent. of the population in the district is German and practically all the local firms understand German, but not English.

(C.I.B. 13,964.)

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PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—The Acting British Consul-General at Dakar (Mr. P. H. Stormont) has furnished the following information relative to trade conditions in Portuguese Guinea:—

The imports and exports of the Colony are of a nature similar to those of British West Africa. The greater part of the trade in toys, cutlery, mirrors, hardware, leather goods, boots and shoes, hosiery, umbrellas, perfumery, kitchen utensils, enamelled ware, glassware, rice, sugar and certain cotton goods, was in articles of German origin. From France are imported preserves, biscuits, and sugar, and from the United Kingdom come practically all the cotton goods.

British firms, it is said, do not advertise sufficiently; a more generous outlay in printed advertising matter is required to attract attention to their wares. Prices quoted should be c.i.f. Portuguese Guinea. Caution is required in giving credit as some firms have in recent years suffered loss in this respect.

German trade with the Colony had increased very rapidly as a result principally of a regular steamship service with Germany, and owing also to the German's better knowledge of the country and to greater banking facilities obtained by him there. When a regular British steamship service with Liverpool is established there will be exceptional opportunities for the capture of German trade in the Colony.

(C.I.B. 85,196.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has recently concluded an official tour throughout the United Kingdom for the purpose of meeting manufacturers and merchants interested in trade with Australia.

In addition to London, the following centres were visited:—Bristol, Newport (Mon), Cardiff, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Dunfermline, Dundee, and Glasgow. The tour extended over a period of about three and a half months (20th March to 30th June). The actual working time occupied in interviews and visits to works was 69 days, of which 24½ were spent in London and 44½ in provincial centres. The remainder of the time was occupied in travel and on official work in London.

The total number of interviews arranged for was 916 and the actual number of interviews held was 705. In addition, 31 works were visited. When the abnormal conditions governing business at the present time are taken into account, the actual number of interviews which took place will probably be regarded as satisfactory, and as evidencing an increased appreciation on the part of United Kingdom manufacturers of official efforts to stimulate the export trade of the country.

Agency Representation.—While the subject matter of the interviews naturally covered a wide field the largest number had reference to representation and distributing methods. Many of the firms interviewing the Commissioner are already represented in Australia and, when that representation is efficient in character, the interview had reference chiefly to general conditions and the business outlook in the Commonwealth. In other instances dissatisfaction was expressed with existing agency arrangements, while numerous enquiries were made by firms hitherto unrepresented in the Commonwealth. In both these cases the firms were recommended to communicate with H.M. Trade Commissioner's Australian offices.

In cases where the appointment of an agent did not appear to be justified, firms were usually referred to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade for a list of importers of the goods in which they were interested. The value of collective representation of groups of firms engaged in the manufacture of goods allied but not competitive in character is meeting with increased recognition among those who have the interests of the export trade at heart, and, as occasion offered, Mr. Milne pointed out to his enquirers the importance of this aspect of representation. While in some instances the theoretical value of representation of this kind was recognised, it cannot be said that there was much evidence of determination to prove this system by actual experiment. With many of the smaller firms, the need of educating them on the point is apparent.

Federal Income Tax.—A large number of enquiries had reference to the income tax legislation recently enacted by the Commonwealth,

under which it is sought to assess, for the purposes of taxation, income derived by British manufacturers who have agents in the Commonwealth.

Australian Tariff.—As was to be expected, a number of enquiries had reference to the Australian tariff, and in some cases written representations were, at the suggestion of the Commissioner, forwarded to him for transmission to the Minister of Trade and Customs in Melbourne. As was pointed out to those meeting difficulty in connection with the tariff, the existing tariff has not yet been debated in Parliament, but it is expected to be shortly, and the present time is opportune for submitting to the Minister any representations having in view a modification of its terms.

Other matters.—A very satisfactory feature of several of the interviews was an expression by firms of their intention to send out to Australia a responsible officer of the firm when conditions permit.

(C.I.B. 26,577.)

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade invites applications from manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who are desirous of extending their trade in markets abroad. Such applications should specify the countries for which information is desired, and indicate—

(*a*) The precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and

(*b*) The particular points in regard to which he especially wants to be informed.

Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries *more precise*, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the countries in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation.

Applicants for information may apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the Dominions, the correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in other parts of the Empire, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, but it is generally desirable that they should apply, *in the first instance*, to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., because by the adoption of this course much delay may be avoided in those cases in which the Branch is already in possession of the required information.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY IN 1915-16.

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the year ended 31st March, 1916, have been taken from the annual report of the Collector of Customs at Bombay:—

The aggregate value of the total trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the year ended 31st March, 1916, was 1,47,00,00,000 rupees, showing a fall of 9,00,00,000 rupees as compared with the total trade in the previous year. This decrease, which is attributable to the effects of the war, comprised a fall of 8,50,00,000 rupees in private trade, and 50,00,000 rupees in Government transactions which declined from 4,00,00,000 rupees in 1914-15 to 3,50,00,000 rupees.

The returns for 1914-15 included four months of normal trade, whereas the year 1915-16 was a period of continuous war, during which the normal processes of trade and finance had to be re-adjusted and subordinated to war purposes. The direct result was to keep closed all trade with enemy countries, to raise freights to a very high figure, to restrict or control trade owing to the special measures taken, the object of which was to prevent supplies reaching the enemy, to stimulate the export of articles required by the United Kingdom or the Allies, and to conserve supplies in India. The monsoon was late in arriving and was not satisfactory in the North-West of India. The prospects, however, were improved by the rainfall which occurred in September and October and was most beneficial to rabi crops in the north of India. The consequence of all the conditions has been to decrease the volume of the sea-borne trade both in imports and exports of merchandise. Exchange difficulties, which were experienced by all belligerent countries, were not experienced to the same degree at all in India, where exchange remained stable. A further result of the war has been to attract increased attention to the opportunities offered to Indian industries, now that so many of the usual sources of supply have been cut off, and a Commission has recently been appointed to examine the possibilities of further industrial development. The cessation of trade with enemy countries and the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium were counterbalanced by noticeable increases in the imports from Java, Japan and the United States of America, and the exports to the United Kingdom, Japan, China and Persia.

The total value of the merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported into the port of Bombay* in the foreign trade during the year ended 31st March, 1916, was 44,20,69,000 rupees as compared with 46,07,69,000 rupees in 1914-15.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal items contributing to this trade:—

* The foreign trade of the Presidency proper is practically confined to its chief port.

Sea-borne Trade of Bombay in 1915-16.

Imports into Bombay in 1915-1916.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March.	
	1915.	1916.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Cotton manufactures	11,31,26,000	8,71,56,000
Sugar	2,02,25,000	5,28,10,000
Metals and ores	4,69,02,000	3,08,62,000
Silk manufactures, including silk yarn, noils and warps	1,55,89,000	2,20,16,000
Railway plant and rolling stock	3,78,63,000	2,03,72,000
Machinery and millwork	2,55,20,000	1,83,38,000
Cotton twist and yarn	1,33,39,000	1,23,86,000
Oils	1,28,23,000	1,22,15,000
Hardware	82,70,000	81,43,000
Apparel	46,16,000	71,44,000
Matches	47,91,000	59,47,000
Paper and pasteboard	45,86,000	59,26,000
Drugs and medicines	43,52,000	56,83,000
Chemicals	34,19,000	56,46,000
Motor cars and motor cycles	36,13,000	51,80,000
Glass and glassware	42,76,000	50,56,000
Haberdashery and millinery	37,99,000	50,29,000
Instruments and apparatus	54,22,000	48,77,000
Provisions and oilman's stores	47,69,000	48,65,000
Wood and manufactures of	42,02,000	48,01,000
Wool manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool	78,47,000	46,60,000
Paints and painters' materials	25,93,000	33,83,000
Dyeing and tanning substances	49,60,000	31,86,000
Soap	28,94,000	28,23,000
Stationery	23,58,000	26,47,000
Building and engineering materials	28,27,000	25,68,000
Earthenware and porcelain	18,32,000	22,73,000
Belting for machinery	17,37,000	21,32,000
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	64,96,000	18,01,000
Books, printed, and printed matter	22,77,000	17,69,000
Toys and requisites for games	8,08,000	13,[illegible],000
Boots and shoes	11,07,000	13,16,000
Leather and manufactures of	12,30,000	12,26,000
Cotton raw (including waste)	28,57,000	9,02,000

15 rupees = £1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Correspondent at Brisbane, Queensland.

With reference to the notice on p. 594 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st June, relative to the appointment of Mr. W. J. Weatherill to be Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane, it is notified that Mr. Weatherill's address is "Courier" Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland. (C. 22,592.)

DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

Formation of Anglo-Italian Companies.

In answer to a question asked in the House of Commons on the 31st July, enquiring whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in a position to give any information with regard to the formation of a company to promote the joint economic interests of the United Kingdom and Italy, and what financial assistance, if any, was being provided by the British Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. R. McKenna) made the following statement:—

"A British company, under the title of the British Italian Corporation, Limited, with a capital of £1,000,000, was registered on the 20th July. There will be no public issue, the capital having been subscribed privately, chiefly amongst banks.

"The Directors are:—

"J. W. Beaumont Pease, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, who has been elected Chairman of the Board; Arthur Hill, Esq., Director of the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited; Sir Henry Babington Smith, K.C.B.; Robert Henry Benson, Esq., of Robert Benson and Company, Chairman of the Merchants' Trust, Limited; Joseph Burn, Esq., Actuary, Prudential Assurance Company, Limited; Riccardo Bianchi, Esq., Director of the Credito Italiano, former General Manager of the Italian State Railways; Alberto Pirelli, Esq., Managing Partner in Pirelli and Co., Manufacturers, Milan; and I. G. Manzi-Fè, Esq., Member of the Central Board of Management of the Credito Italiano. A sixth British director will be added.

"The British Government agree to contribute to the company by way of subsidy, during each of the first ten years after its incorporation, an annual sum of £50,000 or the equivalent of 5 per cent. upon its paid-up capital if less than £1,000,000. In consideration of the subsidy, the company agrees to pay to the Government amounts equal to any dividend above a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum which the directors may distribute to the shareholders in any year after making such provision as the directors may think desirable for bad and doubtful debts and the establishment of a reserve fund, until by such means the Government have been repaid (without interest) the amount so received by the company by way of subsidy.

"I propose to ask Parliament to give covering authority for the subsidy in the next Government War Obligations Bill.

A company, under the style of the "Compagnia Italo Britannica," will forthwith be formed under Italian law, with a capital of 10,000,000 lire (£400,000), one-half of which is to be taken by the British Italian Corporation, Limited, and the other half by the Credito Italiano and their friends.

"Out of the nine directors of the Italian company three will be British.

"The two companies will work together in close collaboration, and arrangements have been made by which their interests will be, as far as possible, identified, except that the subsidy of the British Government will naturally remain for the benefit of the British company exclusively.

Development of Economic Relations with Italy.

"The primary object of the two companies is the development of the economic relations between the British Empire and Italy, and the promotion of undertakings in the commercial and industrial field in Italy. They will carry out banking and financial operations which do not necessarily fall within the strict definition of banking as understood in this country."

IMPORT TRADE OF EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE IN 1914-15.

According to the Report for the year ended 31st March, 1915, by the Chief of Customs of the East Africa Protectorate (the Board of Trade correspondent for the Colony) the imports of merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) into the Protectorate during that period amounted in value to £1,469,210, as compared with £2,147,937 in 1913-14, **a decrease of £678,727 or 31 per cent.**

The values of some of the more important articles of merchandise imported into the East Africa Protectorate in the year ended 31st March, 1915, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	522,331	570,598	269,244
Grain and flour	115,437	130,092	147,452
Provisions	95,600	128,307	140,430
Sugar	69,376	61,806	69,309
Building materials, including timber ...	124,089	134,148	65,996
Vehicles and parts	58,413	93,268	58,537
Machinery	80,596	104,708	56,694
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	34,182	45,531	46,589
Petroleum	16,806	23,312	26,976
Bags and sacks	44,396	39,832	26,012
Apparel	30,783	46,170	24,339
Soap	20,944	14,226	23,023
Cutlery and hardware	26,853	39,870	21,416
Agricultural implements	35,419	47,717	21,132
Iron and steel wares	28,100	44,800	19,453
Tea	15,842	17,013	18,584
Brass and copper wares (including wire) ...	26,404	35,625	14,597
Arms and ammunition...	27,396	27,253	11,902
Furniture	10,829	15,274	8,476
Boats	17,846	15,944	2,228
Other articles	415,791	512,443	396,821
Total imports of merchandise ...	1,808,343	2,147,937	1,469,210

Of these imports, **cotton goods** continued to constitute the largest and most important class, representing 19 per cent. of the total

Import Trade of East Africa Protectorate in 1914-15.

trade imports. The United Kingdom's share of this trade amounted to £80,409, or 30 per cent. of the whole. American goods receded from £132,821 to £42,306 during the year. Imports of *grey sheetings* from the United States, hitherto the chief feature in her cotton trade with the East Africa Protectorate, receded to the extent of 68 per cent. in 1914-15. The reason for the fall in the total imports of cotton goods as compared with 1913-14 may be found in the fact that the local markets were well supplied before the war. The outbreak of war disturbed the whole condition of trade, re-exports to German East Africa ceased, and stocks accordingly accumulated.

The class next in importance was **grain,** forming 11 per cent. of the total trade imports. About 96 per cent. of the total grain imported came from India.

The third largest value was represented by imports of **provisions,** which increased by 9 per cent. as compared with the 1913-14 total. The United Kingdom again secured the bulk of this business with a value of £67,957, or 48 per cent of the total imports.

Imports of **sugar** took the fourth place in order of value, and showed an increase in value of £7,503 combined with a decrease in quantity of 14,942 cwts., as compared with 1913-14. Java now occupies the first place as exporter of sugar to the Protectorate, having sent 29,960 cwts. of the total of 75,287 cwts. imported in 1914–15.

Imports of **building materials,** which in previous years came second in the list of imports, in 1914-15 occupied the fifth place in order of value. *Timber* headed the list with 34 per cent. of the total imports of building material. *Galvanised iron sheets* showed a decrease of 55 per cent. in quantity as well as a corresponding decrease in value. All the galvanised iron sheets imported came from the United Kingdom. *Cement* showed a decrease of 523 cwts. in quantity and an increase of £395 in value; 80 per cent. of the import of this commodity was of British origin. The war has been responsible for a very noticeable set-back in building operations.

Owing to the war, imports of **vehicles and parts** showed a decrease of £34,731 or 37 per cent. In the first half of the year however, the outlook was excellent owing to the growing demand for *motor cars, cycles,* etc.

There was a decrease of £48,014, or 46 per cent., in imports of **machinery.** The United Kingdom surpassed all other sources of supply and contributed 85 per cent. of the total.

Imports of **agricultural implements** declined in value from £47,717 in 1913-14 to £21,132 in 1914-15, or 56 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom increased from 40 per cent. to 57 per cent. in relation to the total. It is hoped that every advantage will be taken, by United Kingdom manufacturers, of the great demand for agricultural implements, principally *cheap hoes.* Figures show they could more than double their present trade.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Revised List of Preparations containing Cocaine, etc. exempted from Customs and Excise Restrictions.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Customs Circular No. IX. of 1916, which states that the Government of India have decided that the medicinal preparations containing cocaine or other derivatives of the coca plant, which are specified in the list attached to the Circular, shall, in future, be exempted from customs and excise restrictions in the various provinces of India, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That every preparation shall be labelled with the manufacturer's name; and

(2) that the exemptions shall not extend to the preparations manufactured by any maker or firm whose produce may be declared by the Local Government to be excluded from the scope of the exemption.

The exemption will not apply to imports by sea through the post. The preparations mentioned in the list will, however, be admissible for inland transport by the post.

Customs Circular No. VI. of 1915, containing list of similar medicinal preparations, is cancelled.

Copy of the Circular, with the list of exemptions attached, may be seen by British traders interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 22,360.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Duplicate copy of "Transhipment Certificate" now issued by British Customs.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 742-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th June, relative to a Memorandum issued from the London office of the High Commissioner for Australia on the subject of the value of goods for duty purposes on arrival in the Commonwealth, which are liable to duty on importation into the United Kingdom, but which have been re-exported from bond to the Commonwealth, the Board of Trade have now received a further communication from the office of the High Commissioner.

It was stated in the original Memorandum that the British import duty would not be considered in assessing value for duty on goods imported into the Commonwealth when such goods were re-addressed under bond as early as possible in the United Kingdom, and that the British Customs "Transhipment Certificate" (No. 59 Importation Code, par. 1053) would be accepted as evidence of such re-exportation.

The present Notification states that instructions have now been issued by the Board of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom to British Customs Officers that on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. a duplicate copy of the form of "Transhipment Certificate" may be issued to exporters for transmission by them direct to the port of destination of the goods. The duplicate copy must be made out by exporters or their agents, and marked "Duplicate" before presentation to the Customs Officer. (C. 22,803.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Prohibited Exports: Amended Lists.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the East Africa Protectorate under certain Proclamations, the Board of Trade have now received copy of an amending Proclamation (No. 22 of 1916), dated 15th May, 1916, which prohibits the exportation of various articles from the Protectorate to certain destinations, as follows:—

(B) To all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chemicals, drugs, etc.—
- Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate.
- Senna leaves and pods.
- Stramonium leaves and seeds.

Gum tragacanth.
Hypodermic syringes.
Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
- Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, but unweighted.
- Schappe and spun yarns.
- Shantung silk.
- Silk raw or thrown.
- Silk waste.

[The above are new items.]

Silica bricks.
[Transferred from Group C.]

(C) To all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Leather, varnished, japanned or enamelled.
Leather waste.
Linen thread.
Rock crystal.
Spices, all kinds of, other than pepper, but including pimento.
Starch, including dextrine, farina and potato flour.
[The above are new items.]

Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc, and except gum tragacanth.
[In lieu of item "Gum, copal and other gums, etc.]"

(C. 22,909.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

No Export Duty on Rubber Seed Oil.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 9th June, 1916, contains copy of a Notification, No. 1890, stating that, with a view to encouraging the local industry of extracting oil from rubber seed and the preparation of this oil and other residues or products of the seed for the market, the Government has decided that no export duty will be imposed in respect of such oil or products for a period of ten years from the date of this Notice, viz., 9th June, 1916.

(C. 22,462.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—*continued.*

Prohibited Exports: Consolidated and Amended Lists.

Adverting to the Notice which appeared on pp. 47-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th July, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of various articles from the Federated Malay States under Notifications (Nos. 1593 and 1596), dated 16th and 18th May respectively, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Notification (No. 1790), dated 27th May, 1916, which rescinds these Notifications, and at the same time provides for the prohibition of the exportation of various articles to certain destinations from each of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

The lists of articles in the present Notification, and the extent to which their export is prohibited are similar to those given in the rescinded notifications, except as regards the following articles:—

(A) To all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chemicals, drugs, etc.
- Aluminium sulphate and alumino-ferric.

Metals and [illegible]—
- Steel in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections.
- [illegible]
- Steel bridge, boiler and other plates, not under ¼ in. thick.
- Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars.
- [illegible]
- Steel tubes of all descriptions.
- Steel wire.

Railway material, the following—
- Steel rails.
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Steel wheels and axles.

Soap containing more than 1 per cent. of glycerine.
- [The above are new items.]

Soft soap *containing 1 per cent. and less of glycerine.*
- [The italicised words only are new.]

Lacs, not including lac dye.
- [In lieu of item "Lacs of all kinds, etc.", Group B.]

Iron, pig, of all descriptions.
- In lieu of item, "Iron pig of the following descriptions, etc.]

Files.

Shipbuilding material, the following:—
- Boiler tubes.
- Condenser tubes.
- Steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding.
- [Transferred from Group B.]

(B) To all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal:—

Asphalt and solid or liquid bitumen.

Fishing gear, except tackle for fishing by rod and line.

Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited.

Soap hard, containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.
- [The above are new items.]

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons, *steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, steel wheels and axles* which are prohibited under Group A.)
- [The italicised words only are new.]

(C. 21,293)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MALAY STATES NOT IN THE FEDERATION: PERLIS.

Importation or Exportation of "Explosives" without licence prohibited.

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Explosives Enactment" (No. 6 of 1334) which provides, *inter alia*, that no person shall import or export any "explosive" by land or sea, or remove any "explosive" from any one place in the State of Perlis to any other, except in accordance with a licence in a form prescribed therein.

In the Enactment, the expression "explosives" is defined as all explosive substances whether solid, liquid or gaseous, except safety matches, fireworks, petrol and petroleum. (C. 22,823.)

NORWAY.

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Fish.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Christiania to the effect that the exportation from Norway of *sea-perch (roseafish) and halibut, and fresh, frozen or salted coalfish*, has been prohibited since the 14th July.

As an exception to the prohibition, coalfish may be exported to places on the north coast of Russia or the White Sea.

Salted coalfish may be exported to other places on the following conditions:—

The Department of Agriculture or any person authorised by the Department may order those, to whom they grant permission to export coalfish, to reserve a certain proportion up to 10 per cent. of the weight of the coalfish, or—at the option of the authorities—other fish, to satisfy the needs of home (Norwegian) consumers.

(C. 22,679.)

SWEDEN.

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited since the 28th July:—

Leather clippings; also waste of leather or leather goods which cannot be used as leather or leather goods.
Pieces of boards and planks (splitwood, firewood), not more than 2 metres long—of pine or spruce, sawn, even planed.
Water tanks and other containers—of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, and nickel.
Acetate of sodium; crude or purified acetate of lime; white or yellow lead acetate (sugar of lead) and lead vinegar; acetate of aluminium and acetate of potash; acetate of iron.
Acetic acid and vinegar, all kinds; acetic anhydride.
Chloride of magnesium.
Cupric oxide and cuprous oxide; also copper ashes.
Stannous chloride, stannic chloride, and oxide of tin (tin ashes).
Sulphide of potassium, and sulphide of sodium. (C. 23,060.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DENMARK.

Exportation of Cattle, Sheep and Goats.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translations of two notices issued by the Danish Ministry of Justice on the 7th and 12th July, providing that, as from the 10th July, cattle, sheep and goats may only be exported from Denmark if they are accompanied by an export licence issued by the Meat Bureau of Copenhagen in favour of the owner, which must be produced and given up on export. Exportation of such animals may only take place from Copenhagen, Nykjobing, Odense, Kolding, Esbjerg, Aarhus, Randers, Holstebro, Aalborg and Horsens.

(C. 22,961 ; C. 23,062.)

Prohibition of Exportation of Hide Parings.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information from H M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of *hide parings* from Denmark has been prohibited. (C. 23,061.)

NETHERLANDS.

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Dutch Royal Decree of the 18th July which extends the prohibition of export imposed by the Decree of the 22nd June in respect of tame rabbits so as to cover *all rabbits, living or dead, except wild rabbits in their skins.*

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of *spirits, liqueurs, and ferruginous earth containing sulphur* from the Netherlands has been prohibited since the 26th July. (C. 22,906 ; C. 22,960.)

FRANCE.

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree of the 28th July, published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 29th July, which prohibits, as from the latter date, the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, transhipment, or under the "temporary admission" régime) from France of the following articles :—

- Acetones, and crude or refined substances which can be used for preparing acetones ;
- Animal wax, crude and worked ;
- Coffee extracts ;
- Menthol (essence of peppermint) ;
- Monazite (ore of cerium, lanthanum, and thorium) ;
- Tea.

Exceptions to these prohibitions may, however, be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE.

Proposed Alterations of Customs Duties, etc., not to take effect.

With reference to the notice at page 194 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th July respecting the suppression of the 10 per cent. increase of the Greek Tariff rates of import duty, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the other modifications of the Greek Customs Tariff and Tariff Law which were proposed by the Bill recently introduced in the Greek Chamber (*see* the notice at pages 111–112 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th July) will not take effect. (C. 22,855.)

NICARAGUA.

Increase of Customs Duties on Imports (with certain exceptions).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Consul at Managua to the effect that the Customs duties leviable on goods imported into Nicaragua have been increased by 38⅓ per cent. This increase does not, however, apply to the following articles, viz.:—Sugar, flour, blue mottled soap, unbleached shirtings and calicoes up to 24 inches wide. (C. 23.198.)

URUGUAY.

Fees for Analysis of Goods; Special Tax on Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

See the notice below under the heading "Excise Tariff Changes.

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

URUGUAY.

Fees for Analysis of Goods; Special Tax on Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 30th May contains a Law, dated the 27th May, Article 1 of which fixes the tariff of fees to be charged for the analyses of goods carried out under the Uruguayan Customs and Inland Revenue Laws.

Article 3 of the Law provides for the levy of a special duty on articles of perfumery and toilet articles (whether of foreign origin or manufactured in Uruguay) at the rates shown below. The duty is to be paid by means of stamps to be affixed to each unit.

	Duty per Unit.
Extracts, lotions, brilliantines, creams, cold creams, oils, waters, and pomades for the toilet, waters for dyeing the hair	10 centavos.
Eau de Cologne, in receptacles containing—	
Up to ½ litre...	5 "
More than ½ but not exceeding 1 litre	10 "
More than 1 litre	Duty in proportion.

Note.—Eau de Cologne of native manufacture is to pay half the duties specified above.

Excise Tariff Changes.

URUGUAY—*continued.*

	Duty per Unit.
Face powders, cosmetics, fumigating paper and pastilles, and shaving soap	5 centavos.
Dentifrice waters, powders, and pastes, Florida water, "*agua divina*," Duchess water, Kananga water and the like; aromatic vinegars, hair tonics, soaps (excluding Windsor, Rimmels, and Sunlight weighing not more than 60 grammes per piece, coconut soap, glycerine soap in bars, Marseilles soap, Spanish soap, and the like, toilet soaps of Uruguayan manufacture the retail price of which is less than 11 centavos per piece, common creoline soap, common native soaps, and potash soaps in paste for industrial and veterinary uses)	5 "
Soap paste and powder, in bulk	50 centavos per kilog.
The same, of Uruguayan manufacture	30 " "
Perfumery powders, in bulk	50 " "
The same, of Uruguayan manufacture	30 " "
Articles of perfumery and toilet articles of all kinds not specified above...	2 centavos (per unit)

Articles of perfumery for medical use which are already subject to special stamp duty under the Law of the 2nd May, 1910 (*see* the notice at pages 447–8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st September, 1910), are to pay the duties provided by the present Law, and are exempt from the further payment of any duty under the Law of 1910.

The issue of the "Diario Oficial" for the 6th June contains a Decree, dated the 5th June, which lays down regulations to give effect to the provisions of the Law of the 27th May noted above. The special duties on perfumery and toilet articles were to take effect as from the 5th June. Such articles, imported into Uruguay (or manufactured therein) in small receptacles or units for the purposes of commercial advertisement, are exempt from the tax, provided that they do not exceed the following weights, viz.:—

Extracts, creams and powders for the face	5 grammes.
Soaps of all kinds	10 "
Lotions	20 "

The Spanish text of the Law and Decree referred to above may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 22,608.)

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' REGULATIONS.

RUSSIA.

Commercial Travellers' Licences.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd has furnished the following translation of a notice published in the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 12th/25th June:—

"In view of the fact that many commercial travellers coming from abroad as representatives of foreign firms to obtain orders through samples, evade paying the industrial tax, thereby involving not only loss to the Treasury but also disproportionate assessment of taxation, the Department of Assessed Taxation, acting in concurrence with the Customs Department, has now given orders that, in cases when it shall be found that such commercial travellers have not taken out the licences required by the law, the Custom Houses shall immediately exact from them, under signature, their address and the nearest commercial points which they intend to visit, for the information of the tax inspectors. The latter are to require commercial travellers to lodge a deposit equal to the cost, and as security for the payment, of the necessary licences which they have failed to procure. In cases of refusal to lodge the deposit the tax inspectors may seize the goods, to the amount of the deposit, for sale by auction."

(C.I.B. 27,811.)

[The regulations, which have been in force long previous to the war, concerning commercial travellers' licences in Russia are given on page 72 of the Commercial Travellers' Memorandum, issued by the Board of Trade in 1911—Cd. 7031 (price 9d., post free 11d.), obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Information regarding British cargo steamship services, trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world, may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Firms making written application for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all ports of the world may also be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

Shipping and Transport.

DETENTION OF CARGOES AND VESSELS BY H.M. ARMED FORCES.

The "London Gazette" of 28th July publishes the following further list of ships *whose cargoes, or part of them,* have been detained by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Cargo detained at
Campania	Swedish	London
Georgios	Greek	Gibraltar
Goentoer	Netherland	London
Nea Ellas	Greek	Gibraltar
Nieuw Amsterdam	Netherland	London
Noordam	Netherland	London
Nooderdijk	Netherland	London
Ophir	Netherland	Gibraltar
Orion	Netherland	Gravesend
Re D'Italia	Italian	Gibraltar
Rijndam...	Netherland	London
Rotterdam	Netherland	London
Sana	Norwegian	Gibraltar
Senta	Swedish	Kirkwall
Sydic	Swedish	Hull
Tabanan	Netherland	London
Tsiropinas	Greek	Gibraltar
United States	Danish	London

The same issue of the "Gazette" also notifies that the following vessels have been detained or captured at sea by H.M. Armed Forces:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where detained.
Borneo	Netherland	Kirkwall
Elise	Netherland	Peterhead
Flevo	Netherland	Peterhead
Jupiter	Netherland	Kirkwall
Koningen Emma	Netherland	Peterhead
Marie Josepha	Netherland	Peterhead
Minister de Marees van Swinderen	Netherland	Peterhead
Sterna III.	Netherland	Peterhead
Timor	Netherland	Kirkwall

JAPAN.

Suggested Improvement of Ocean Steamship Services.

H.M. Embassy at Washington direct attention to the issue of "Commerce Reports" for 17th June, containing a report made to his Government by the United States Consul-General at Yokohama, from which it appears that the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce have recently passed a resolution regarding ocean services after the war, which is to be submitted to the Japanese Government as representing the views of the Yokohama business community.

Shipping and Transport.

JAPAN—*continued.*

The resolution states that in view of the changes in the trade of the world during the war and those expected after the war, it is deemed imperative to improve the ocean services maintained by the Japanese lines. The main points of reform suggested are:—Yokohama should be the terminus for all ocean services maintained by Japanese steamship lines; the steamers employed on the ocean services should not book space ahead for cargo at foreign ports if the space is required at Japanese ports; all Japanese vessels run under mail contracts should be changed to cargo boats as far as possible; all ocean services should be improved by enlarging the tonnage employed, increasing the size of the hulls employed, increasing the speed of boats, saving time in loading and unloading, and minimising the time taken in voyages.

The resolution also points out improvements to be initiated in individual services, as follows: (1) After the restoration of peace European liners should touch at Genoa and Rotterdam in addition to the ports of call now adopted; (2) on the Pacific, the San Francisco —Honolulu service should be increased; (3) the South American service should be improved so as to maintain a monthly service through either the Panama Canal or the Straits of Magellan, and should include the ports of call on the east coast of South America, Brazil, and Argentina; (4) the Australian service should be extended to New Zealand and also call at Adelaide, the service being twice a month instead of four times a month as at present; the south service should be extended to the west coast of Australia, so as better to connect Japan with the Commonwealth; and (5) a direct service should be inaugurated between Japan and Siam, as well as Saigon and other French Indo-China ports. (C. 20,955.)

JAPAN. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

New Steamship Service between Formosa and Java.

With reference to the notice on p. 51 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October last relative to a proposed new subsidised steamship service between Formosa and Java ports, it is notified that, according to a report received from H.M. Consul-General at Batavia (Mr. W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.), the first boat of the newly-formed line left Batavia on 31st May. The ports of call on the journey from Batavia are Singapore, Hong Kong, Chinese ports, and Keelung (Formosa). The return voyage will be made *viâ* Sandakan (British North Borneo) and Macassar Celebes). (M. 19,027.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA (TASMANIA).

Electrolytic Production of Zinc and Spelter.

The Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports, under date 9th June, that a company has been registered in the Commonwealth, with a capital of £1,000,000, for the production of zinc by the electrolytic process and for the manufacture of high-grade spelter. The company proposes to erect works in Tasmania, and negotiations are in hand for the supply of power from the Tasmanian Government's lately completed hydro-electric plant at Great Lake (see p. 815 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th March last). The articles of association of this company provide for its remaining entirely under British control.

British firms interested may obtain the name of the above-mentioned company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 29,137.)

RUSSIA.

Conditions in the Ural Platinum Mining Industry.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. H. Preston) reports, under date 22nd June, that the outlook for platinum mining in the Urals, as judged by recent events, would seem to foreshadow an even smaller production this year than in 1915. Recent mobilisations in the platinum mining districts, which have hitherto not been called upon, have greatly curtailed the output from hand washings. Austrian prison labour and Chinese labour, although largely utilised in other industries, have not been adopted in the platinum industry. The production from the larger companies by means of dredging is likely to be similarly affected by this scarcity of labour.

As regards prices, the abnormal scarcity of the mineral habitually brought in and sold by the small holders at Ekaterinburg has tended to make these people (remembering last year's rapid fluctuations) very cautious, and most of them now prefer to pledge their mineral with the banks, with the idea of waiting for higher prices, than to take prices ruling at present, *viz.*, 67,500 roubles per poud (for quantities up to 10 lbs.). Larger quantities—one poud and over—are unobtainable under 68,000 to 68,500 roubles per poud. The future as regards prices is largely dependent on the quantities the Government allow to be exported, as the Russian internal consumption is not sufficient to influence prices either one way or the other.

Rouble = 2s. 1½d. (par rate); poud = 36 lbs. (C.I.B. 27,803.)

Output of Asbestos and Sulphuric Pyrites in the Urals in 1915.

The British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg also reports that the production of asbestos in the Urals in 1915 amounted to 481,227 pouds, or about half the output of 1914. The output of sulphuric pyrites mined in the Urals in 1915 amounted to 2,180,000 pouds, the district of Ekaterinburg being responsible for the whole amount. (C.I.B. 28,832.)

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Bauxite and Aluminium Industries in 1915.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to a statement recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, the bauxite and aluminium industries in the United States had a flourishing year in 1915. The production of bauxite amounted to 297,041 tons, valued at 1,514,834 dols., an increase of 77,723 tons, or 35 per cent., in quantity and of 445,640 dols., or 41 per cent., in value as compared with 1914. This abnormally large increase in bauxite production was due to the greatly increased activity in the aluminium industry. The quantity of foreign bauxite used during the year was exceedingly small, and out of a total consumption of more than 300,000 tons only slightly more than 1 per cent. was imported. Arkansas produced more than 90 per cent. of the domestic production, and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee contributed the remainder.

In spite of the fact that 99,806,000 lbs. of metallic aluminium were consumed in the United States in 1915, there was a great scarcity of the metal in the country, especially during the later part of the year. The chief causes of the scarcity were a greatly increased demand, and the curtailment of imports. (C. 22,276.)

HAYTI.

Lignite Deposits.

H.M. Embassy at Washington direct attention to the following particulars regarding the coal deposits of Hayti, which have been extracted from reports by United States Consular Officers in Hayti to their Government:—

According to reports made by mining engineers who have at different times visited that region, there exists at Maissade, Arrondissement of Hinche, in the Department of the Artibonite, on the line of the National Railway of Hayti, an extensive deposit of lignite of good quality. Another lignite deposit exists in the Arrondissement of Mirebalais, Department of the West. The location has been visited by foreign engineers who have reported favourably on the deposit and the quality of the coal.

At Camp Perrin, in the southern district, 2¼ miles from the city of Aux Cayes on a level road, there is a deposit of two or three layers of good lignite. Seven tons of surface coal were given for trial to one of the steamers of the Hamburg-American Line and it was found that the coal burned very well, but left much residue. In the investigations made by engineers, the latter stated that they were satisfied that if the deposit were opened up and worked the quality of the coal would be found to be much better than that taken from the surface.

The only deposits of coal reported in the Cape Haytien district are those found in the Arrondissement of Marmelade. A French engineer, 18 years ago, estimated the deposits at 500,000 tons. Various engineers who have since visited the region stated that the deposits consist of an inferior soft coal of too small a value to make their exploitation worth while. (C. 21,673.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 27th July, 1916, was 48,098 (including 9 bales British West Indian and 126 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty weeks ended 27th July, 1916, was 2,325,396 (including 3,957 bales British West Indian, 2,954 bales British West African, 8,510 bales British East African, and 1,296 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 27th July, 1916, was 3,147, and during the thirty weeks 259,261.

For further details see p. 363.

BRITISH INDIA.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Returns.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the month of April, 1914, 1915, and 1916, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government :—

		Month of April,		
		1914.	1915.	1916.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	58,956,814	59,472,044	55,358,597
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs.	20,175,832	23,866,345	22,681,131
	= *Yards*	[illegible]	*97,836,613*	*93,926,945*
Coloured piece goods	Lbs.	[illegible]	5,108,303	5,846,366
	= *Yards*	[illegible]	*21,625,249*	*25,686,927*
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	Lbs.	152,190	137,663	171,070
Hosiery	"	19,813	25,085	18,800
Miscellaneous goods	"	15,068	25,675	69,636
Total of woven goods ...	"	24,961,635	29,163,071	28,787,003

RUSSIA.

Proposals for Organising the Exportation of Flax.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 18th June/1st July states that, with the object of avoiding any possible monopoly in the trade connected with the sale of flax for export, and with the further object of fostering healthy competition in this business, the Russian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, realising the importance of this question in the interests of the Russian flax industry, have submitted the matter for the consideration of the Committee on the Flax and Jute Industry

RUSSIA—*continued.*

with the view of ascertaining how far it may be possible to concentrate in the hands of the said Committee the entire sale of flax for foreign markets. To accomplish this object it will, in the opinion of the Committee, be necessary to arrange that the sale of all flax for export shall be concentrated in the hands of firms, two-thirds of which are Russian firms of good standing, who would be subject to the approval of the Committee on the Flax and Jute Industry, the object being to place the sale of flax for export under the immediate control of the said Committee, to whom foreign firms and persons requiring flax for manufacturing purposes would have to apply.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 29th July, 1916, were as follows :—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	53s.	5d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	47s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	32s.	5d.

For further particulars see p. 363.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 364 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 29th July, 1916, as compared with the imports during the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

☞ For notices relative to raw materials for textiles *see* under Textiles and Textile Materials.

CANADA.

Sugar-beet Crop in 1915.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that it is estimated by the Canadian Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa that in 1915, 18,000 acres were devoted to the cultivation of sugar-beet roots in Canada, all in the Province of Ontario, for the manufacture of beet sugar, as compared with 12,000 acres in 1914.

The total estimated yield of roots in 1915 was 141,000 tons as compared with 108,600 tons in 1914, the average yield per acre being 7·83 tons, as compared with 8·98 tons in 1914.

In 1915, the total value of the crop was 775,500 dols. at an average

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CANADA—*continued.*

price of 5·50 dols. per ton, as compared with 5·99 dols. per ton and a total value of 651,000 dols. in 1914.

The production of refined sugar, made from Canadian sugar beets grown in 1915, was 36,838,267 lbs., as compared with 27,345,248 lbs. in 1914, and 23,964,272 lbs. in 1913. (C.I.B. 29,166.)

Dollar = 4s. 1¼d.

CEYLON.

Rubber Exports in April.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of April, 1915 and 1916, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government :—

To	April, 1915.	April, 1916.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	2,901,868	1,271,476
United States	2,648,745	1,051,362
Other countries	295,081	208,383
Total exports of rubber of domestic production...	5,845,694	2,531,221

RUSSIA.

Beet Crop of 1916.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 19th June/2nd July publishes the following table showing the area and condition of the beet plantations in Russia, exclusive of Poland, on 1st 14th June :—

	Area Sown.		In good Condition.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	In bad Condition.
	1915.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.	1916.
	dessiatines.	dessiatines.	dessiatines.	dessiatines.	dessiatines.	dessiatines.
South-West Governments	398,090	330,303	131,256	159,411	27,416	9,278
Central Governments	252,888	249,278	111,198	114,846	19,604	3,133
Eastern Governments	39,882	33,163	13,209	17,232	1,616	523
N. Caucasian Governments	...	3,885	1,775	885	...	...
Total ...	690,860	616,629	257,438	292,374	48,636	12,934

Dessiatine = 2·7 acres. (C. 21,887.)

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) has furnished, under date 4th July, the following particulars regarding crop conditions in his Consular district:—

Crop Conditions in the Caucasus.

In most of the Governments and Provinces included in the Batoum Consular district the growth of cereals and grass during the 1916 season is, generally speaking, satisfactory. With but few exceptions, weather conditions in the early spring, throughout May and the first half of June, were favourable for the healthy development of all crops. Few hailstorms were experienced, and there were timely seasonable rains in all parts of the district during the season. In June unusually hot weather prevailed in many localities, accompanied by a somewhat dry period which, however, in only a few instances, affected the progress of cereal crops.

Cereals.—Winter corn is, on the whole, of fair average yield and quality. In June the outlook in regard to spring-sown cereal crops was good in the Provinces of Ter and Kuban, with the exception of the Taman district of Kuban, where the yield is likely to be below average. In certain localities of the Vladikavkaz district of the Province of Ter hail fell in the middle of June, causing serious damage to cereal crops on lands belonging to the Stanitzas of Arhousk and Tarsk.

In the Governments of Stavropol and Astrakhan the outlook is reported to be good. In the Governments of Tiflis and Erivan, and in the Province of Kars, cereals, as a rule, are good. In the Geoktchai, Djevat, and Shemaha districts of the Government of Baku, in the Arish and Nuha districts of the Government of Elizavetpol, and in one or two unimportant localities of the Province of Kars, they are below average. In all other Governments the corn crop is good and a yield above the average is expected.

In view of the prevalent dry weather since the beginning of June, maize is making slow progress in the Province of Batoum. In the lowlands of the Government of Kutais, maize is progressing under favourable conditions and crop prospects are reported to be very good. In the highlands of Imeretia the outlook is not so promising, and the returns are likely to be below the average. Should the dry weather continue much longer, cereal, and especially the maize, crop prospects in the Government of Tchernomoria will also be somewhat disappointing.

Cotton.—The 1916 cotton crop, in the Nugan steppe, has been seriously affected by the dry season and lack of water for irrigation purposes. The likelihood of a good harvest in this locality is consequently very remote and the cotton crop is not expected to exceed a "below average" yield. In the plantations of the Government of Erivan, however, where prevailing weather conditions during the season were quite favourable to the development of cotton, the output is expected to be good and much above the average.

Viticulture.—Since the outbreak of war viticulture in the Caucasus

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

has suffered much owing to the increase of vine diseases, principally phylloxera, in consequence of the absence of sulphate of copper for spraying. Only a very small quantity of sulphate of copper was imported during the 1915–16 season. The 1916 vine crops in the Governments of Kutais, Tiflis and Erivan are reported to be of fair average, but fungus diseases are rife and will injuriously affect the output of grapes. In some of the more fortunate parts of Gouria, where disease on the vine has not appeared, the crop is reported to be excellent and the results of the season are likely to be good both as regards quality and quantity.

The prices of wine during the months of May and June advanced considerably and are now very high.

Sericulture.—The cocoon harvest of 1916 in the Western Caucasus has proved an average one. The white mulberry leaf is reported to have been fairly plentiful during the feeding season. The weight of cocoons raised does not, however, appear to exceed 30 lbs. per oz. of eggs. Owing to the war, difficulty was experienced in procuring silkworm eggs, which are usually imported from Italy, the south of France, and Turkey.

First quality cocoons are being sold at Kutais at 24 roubles, second quality at 22 roubles and third quality at 20 roubles per poud. In the district of Khon the respective prices are 25 roubles, 23 roubles, and 22 roubles; at Ozurgeti 23 roubles, 22 roubles and 19 roubles; and at Zugdidi 22 roubles, 20 roubles and 18 roubles respectively. (C. 22,529.)

Rouble = 2s. 1¼d. (par rate). Poud = 36 lbs.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1916, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1914 has been issued in two volumes, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 9d. (post free 6s. 4d.) for the first volume and 4s. 2d. (post free 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909–1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other foreign countries of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C.

bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 2½d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in June; Employment in Germany in May; Employment of Sailors and Soldiers on the Land; Retail Food Prices in the United Kingdom, Berlin, Vienna and Italy; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries, and on Labour in the British Dominions Oversea and in Foreign Countries.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Recent Development of German Agriculture, by T. H. Middleton, C.B., Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [*Cd.* 8,305.] *Price* 4*d.* (*post free* 6*d.*).

The objects of this Memorandum are (1) to examine figures bearing on production in Germany in the past 40 years; (2) to contrast the main conditions under which German agriculturists and British farmers work; (3) to refer to the organisation of German agriculture; (4) to discuss the effects of German economic policy on the progress of German agriculture; (5) to indicate the methods by which the German farmer has succeeded in providing food for the rapidly growing population of Germany; and (6) to note some lessons to be learned from Germany.

Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916. *Summary of cases dealt with by the Advisory Committee up to 2nd June,* 1916, *inclusive, and of recommendations made therein.* [*Cd.* 8,308.] *Price* ½*d.* (*post free* 1*d.*).

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1915. [*Cd.* 8,301.] *Price* 2½*d.* (*post free* 3*d.*).

One Hundred and Eleventh Report of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal. H.C. 105. *Price* 2½*d.* (*post free* 3*d.*).

Miscellaneous. No. 23 (1916). *Note addressed to the United States Ambassador regarding the Examination of Parcels and Letter Mails (in continuation of "Miscellaneous No.* 20 (1916)" *Cd.* 8261.). [*Cd.* 8294.] *Price* ½*d.* (*post free* 1*d.*).

Statutory Rules and Orders.

Price of each 1*d.* (*post free* 1½*d.*).

No. 458. *Lights in England and Wales: Order of the Secretary of State, dated* 22*nd July, under Defence of the Realm Regulations.*

No. 468. *Price of Coal (Monmouthshire and South Wales): Limitation Order, dated* 13*th July.*

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Crop Conditions in the United States.
"*Journal of Commerce*" (New York), 13th July.

Crop Prospects in Germany.
"*Börsen Zeitung*" (Berlin), 10th July.

Wine Market in Italy during first half of July.
"*Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali*" (Rome), 15th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Iron Industries Development in the Urals.
"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 1st 14th July.

Sheet Metal Trade of Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 12th July.

Mining Expansion in Japan.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 15th July.

Bauxite Production in British and Dutch Guiana.
"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 8th July.

Rolled Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 11th July.

Crystallization in Cold-worked Steel.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 13th July.

Tin Mines' Reports for 1915 in Straits Settlements.
"*Straits Budget*" (Singapore), 23rd June.

Mining in the Yellow Pine District, Nevada.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 15th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—*continued*

Mining Industry of Rhenish Westphalia: Situation during April—June, 1916.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 15th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Wool Clip (1916) in Russia.
"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 26th June, 9th July.

Flax Growing and Flax Trade in Tver Government.
"*Pravitelstrennei Vyestnik*" (Petrograd), 19th 26th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Japan: Budget for 1916-17.
"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 28th June.

United States: Bank Clearings during Jan.-June, 1916.
"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 8th July.

Tunis: Import and Export Trade in 1915.
"*Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali*" (Rome), 15th July.

Nijni-Novgorod Fair in War Time
"*Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta*" (Petrograd), 25th June, 8th July.

United States Revenue Bill, 1916.
"*Journal of Commerce*" (New York), 11th July.

Miscellaneous.

Tanning Methods employed in the Philippine Islands.
"*Commerce Reports*" (Washington), 8th July.

Linoleum Industry in Germany.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 12th July.

Pottery Industry of the United States in 1915.
"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 8th July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia—

COMMONWEALTH—Bureau of Census and Statistics: Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue for 1914-15.

NEW SOUTH WALES—

New South Wales Post Office Directory (including Federal Capital Territory), 1916.
Statistical Register for 1914-15: Part 7, Hospitals and Charities; Part 8, Social Condition.

British India.—

Department of Statistics: Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne).
Report for 1915-16 on Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind.

New Zealand.—Post Office Directory, 1916.

South West Africa Protectorate.—Geological Survey of the Union Department of Mines: Memoir on the Geology and Mineral Industry of the Territory.

Portugal.—Directories for 1916: Vol I., Lisbon; Vol. II., Provinces.

Russia.—Russo-British Chamber of Commerce (Odessa Branch): Report for 1915.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS AND THE TRADE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN THE BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, BRITISH INDIA, AND THE BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.

The following is a list of the Officers who undertake the duty of answering commercial enquiries which may be addressed to them either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British manufacturers and traders. Postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to these Officers.

It is suggested that, in all cases, commercial enquiries should first be made to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information required may already be available at the Branch.

BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

H.M. Trade Commissioners.

Canada and Newfoundland..	Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal (Telegraphic Address, "Britcom").
Commonwealth of Australia..	Mr. G. T. Milne, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne (Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"), and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney (Telegraphic Address, "Combritto").
New Zealand...	Mr. R. W. Dalton, P.O. Box 369, 11, Grey Street, Wellington. (Telegraphic Address, "Advantage").
South Africa	Mr. W. G. Wickham, P.O. Box 1346, Norwich Union Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town. (Telegraphic Address, "Austere").

Imperial Trade Correspondents appointed by the Board of Trade.

CANADA—	
Alberta	Mr. J. F. Sweeting, Industrial Section, Natural Resources Department, Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, Calgary.
British Columbia	Mr. P. G. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., Ltd., 144, Water Street, Vancouver.
	Mr. J. J. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., Ltd., P.O. Drawer 730, Victoria.
Manitoba	Mr. W. J. Healy, Free Press Building, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick	Mr. W. E. Anderson, 162, Prince William Street, St. John.
Nova Scotia	Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.
Ontario	Mr. F. W. Field, P.O. Box 176, Toronto.
Quebec	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Montreal.
	Mr. G. B. Ramsey, 53, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G., Assistant Collector and Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's.
AUSTRALIA—	
New South Wales ...	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.
Queensland	Mr. W. J. Weatherill, "Courier" Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane.
South Australia	Mr. J. K. Samuel, Brookman's Building, Adelaide.
Tasmania	Mr. A. H. Ashbolt, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.
Victoria	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.
Western Australia ...	Mr. A. M. Oliphant, 4, Commercial Union Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
NEW ZEALAND—	
Auckland	Mr. A. J. Denniston, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 47, Auckland.
Dunedin	Mr. W. T. Monkman, Bond Street, Dunedin.
Wellington	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.

Imperial Trade Correspondents appointed by the Board of Trade—*continued.*

SOUTH AFRICA—	
Cape Colony	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Cape Town.
	Mr. J. S. Neave, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Library Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth (and for East London).
Natal	Mr. A. D. C. Agnew, 412, Berea Road, Durban.
Orange Free State ...	Mr. G. Smetham, P.O. Box 101, Fichardt Chambers, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.
Rhodesia	Mr. E. C. Baxter, P.O. Box 599, Bulawayo.
Transvaal	Lt.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O., P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg.
	Mr. H. R. Eaton,* Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Pretoria

BRITISH INDIA.

Correspondent appointed by arrangement between the India Office and the Board of Trade	The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.

Correspondents designated to act in an honorary capacity by the Governor of the Colony, Possession or Protectorate in which they reside.

EAST INDIES—	
British North Borneo ...	The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Sandakan.
Ceylon	The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.
Federated Malay States ...	The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuala Lumpur.
Straits Settlements ...	The Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore.
	The Resident, Labuan.
WEST AFRICA—	
Gambia	The Receiver General, Customs Department, Bathurst.
Gold Coast	The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.
Nigeria	The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.
	The Cantonment Magistrate, Lokoja.
Sierra Leone	The Colonial Secretary, Freetown.
EAST AFRICA—	
British East Africa ...	The Chief of Customs, Mombasa.
Nyasaland	Mr. J. C. Casson, Superintendent of Native Affairs, Zomba.
Uganda	Mr. H. M. Tarrant, Director of Customs, Entebbe.
SOUTH AFRICA—	
Basutoland	The Government Secretary, Maseru.
Bechuanaland	Mr. Vernon Kason, Resident Commissioner's Office, Mafeking, South Africa.
WEST INDIES—	
Antigua	The Treasurer, Antigua.
Bahamas	The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.
Barbados	The Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.
Dominica	The Treasurer, Dominica.
Grenada	The Collector of Customs, Grenada.
Jamaica	The Colonial Secretary, Kingston.
Montserrat	The First Treasury Officer, Montserrat.
St. Kitts-Nevis	The Assistant Treasurer, St. Kitts.
St. Lucia	The Treasurer, St Lucia.
St. Vincent	The Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.
Trinidad	The Collector of Customs, Port of Spain.
Virgin Islands	The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.
BERMUDA	The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.
BRITISH GUIANA	The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.
BRITISH HONDURAS ...	The Colonial Secretary, Belize.
CYPRUS	The Chief Collector of Customs and Excise, Larnaca.
FALKLAND ISLANDS ...	The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.
FIJI ISLANDS	The Receiver General, Suva.
GIBRALTAR	The Colonial Secretary.
HONG-KONG	Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Building, Hong Kong.
MALTA	The Collector of Customs, Valletta.
MAURITIUS	The Collector of Customs, Port Louis.
ST. HELENA	Mr. A. Hands.
SEYCHELLES	The Clerk to the Governor.
ZANZIBAR	The Chief Secretary to the Government.

* Designated to act in an honorary capacity by the Governor-General.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 30 weeks ended 27th July, 1916 :—

—	Week ended 27th July, 1916.	30 Weeks ended 27th July, 1916.	Week ended 27th July, 1916.	30 Weeks ended 27th July, 1916.
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Bales.	Bales	Bales.	Bales.
American	40,342	1,854,823	2,471	76,686
Brazilian	—	141	—	100
East Indian	2,523	86,667	200	22,004
Egyptian	3,995	299,602	422	156,026
Miscellaneous	1,238*	84,163†	54	4,445
Total	48,098	2,325,396	3,147	259,261

* Including 9 bales British West Indian and 126 bales British West African.

† Including 3,957 bales British West Indian, 2,954 bales British West African, 8,510 bales British East African, and 1,296 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn**, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 29th July, 1916, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

—	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 29th July, 1916	53 5	47 2	32 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1909	44 9	27 4	22 11
1910	33 9	20 5	18 3
1911	32 0	24 4	18 2
1912	38 4	28 6	22 2
1913	34 1	24 5	20 3
1914	34 2	25 9	19 8
1915	55 3	36 1	31 1

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 29th July, 1916, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

		Week ended—		
		1st Aug., 1914.	31st July, 1915.	29th July, 1916.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ...	Number	23	22	10
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—
Horses	"	201	570	—
Fresh meat :—				
Beef (including refrigerated & frozen)	Cwts.	188,289	538,630*	74,025*
Mutton " " "	"	115,298	41,781*	9,133
Pork " " "	"	8,631	1,152	2,737
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	"	14,305	12,116	7,375
Salted or preserved meat :—				
Bacon	Cwts.	90,408	152,415	88,168
Beef	"	658	1,814	944
Hams	"	15,479	56,065	18,224
Pork	"	6,287	1,590	1,464
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,150	1,834	170
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	5,534	37,661	33,219
Dairy produce and substitutes :—				
Butter	Cwts.	88,417	79,633	21,658
Margarine	"	31,642	33,591	66,515
Cheese	"	99,989	61,612	31,398
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ...	"	—	—	—
" cream	"	402	190	—
" condensed	"	23,896	28,618	46,450
" preserved, other kinds... ...	"	259	116	—
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	375,343	300,354	131,688
Poultry	Value £	2,875	11,830	5
Game	"	97	20	—
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ...	Cwts.	3,294	5,204	601
Lard	"	24,926	26,869	41,603
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—				
Wheat	Cwts.	3,003,400	1,627,000	1,565,200
Wheat-meal and flour...	"	185,100	151,700	140,300
Barley	"	127,400	171,900	304,700
Oats	"	385,100	268,000	424,400
Peas	"	44,663	25,763	5,270
Beans	"	8,900	14,690	—
Maize or Indian corn	"	709,900	1,673,300	460,400
Fruit, raw :—				
Apples	Cwts.	8,961	28,399	7,626
Apricots and peaches	"	2,444	565	—
Bananas	Bunches	236,188	294,204	128,155
Cherries	Cwts.	993	44	582
Currants	"	1,118	3,607	8,598
Gooseberries	"	—	15	—
Grapes	"	10,017	251	140
Lemons	"	19,049	35,492	10,950
Oranges	"	4,461	3,295	11,403
Pears	"	55,801	8,373	1,341
Plums	"	56,715	29,969	9,824
Strawberries	"	—	—	—
Unenumerated	"	34,536	17,574	28,900
Hay	Tons	412	79	7
Straw	"	10	—	—
Moss Litter	"	1,149	433	150
Hops	Cwts.	1,292	5,901	583
Locust beans	"	6,566	55,100	26,319
Vegetables, raw :—				
Onions	Bushels.	118,498	69,487	114,295
Potatoes..	Cwts.	23,113	60,065	52,772
Tomatoes	"	50,743	37,271	37,545
Unenumerated	Value £	7,587	5,039	2,607
Vegetables, dried...	Cwts.	6,768	22,000	22,750
" preserved by canning ...	"	4,957	12,830	5,883

* Including certain importations made in previous weeks, particulars of which could not be given at the time.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH of the BOARD OF TRADE.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Branch supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c. of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport; etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the offices of the Branch.

The samples collected since the war began of goods of German and Austrian manufacture, which have been sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets, have recently been exhibited at Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester; they are being exhibited at Bristol this week and will shortly be exhibited at Dublin. See notice on p. 295.

The British Industries Fair, 1916, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, from 21st February to 3rd March. The Board of Trade have decided to hold another Fair in London next year (1917) from Monday, 26th February, to Friday, 9th March, inclusive. The office dealing with Fair matters is at 32, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; from H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and elsewhere abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. The price is 3d. per copy or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d. All applications regarding advertisement rates, &c., should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: **The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.; or 32, Cheapside, E.C.**—*if the communication relate to matters connected with the British Industries Fair or with Samples of German and Austrian goods.*

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

Argentina ... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.
(Agent in London—Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C.

Balkan States *See* under Greece and Roumania.

Belgium ... British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

China ... ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.
British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.

Egypt ... British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)

France ... British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris.
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.

Greece ... British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). *Temporary Office*, 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens.
(Correspondent at Salonica)

Italy ... ... British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice Genoa.
Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome.
12, Via Silvio Pellico.
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.
24, Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples.

Morocco ... British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.

Persia ... ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.

Portugal ... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Branches—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.

Roumania ... Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest.

Russia ... Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaïa, Petrograd.
Branch in Odessa. Agency in Kiev.

Spain ... ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña Barcelona.
Branch—41, Martin de los Heros, Madrid.
(Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)

Tunis ... ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.

Uruguay ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which may be *inspected* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz.* :—

Dominion of Canada	19, Victoria Street, S.W.; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	112, Strand, W.C.
Western Australia	Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.
Tasmania	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	413, Strand, S.W.
Union of South Africa...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II.) (MUNITION WORKERS) ACT, 1916.

Applications to the Umpire.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons :—

376*. Workmen engaged in wire weaving by hand or machine, wire drawing, annealing, cleaning and finishing.

377*. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of fireclay, sewer pipes, gulley traps, junctions, and other sewerage connections made from fireclay or stoneware.

378*. Workmen, including warehousemen, engaged in connection with the manufacture of roofing felts and bitumastic paints.

379*. Workmen engaged in the manufacture and distribution of coal gas, including the laying of mains and fixing of meters.

380*. Fat refiners, fat mixers, caustic hands, melters, panmen, cutters, millmen, perfumers, stampers, stovers, trimmers, and all other classes of workmen and labourers engaged in the manufacture of soap.

381*. Fatty acid workers, glycerine workers, oil refiners, paraffin wax refiners, stearine makers, acidifiers, pressmen, wick preparers, and all other classes of workmen and labourers engaged in the manufacture of candles, nightlights, and tapers.

National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

382*. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sparking plugs.

383*. Workers engaged in the weaving of elastic boot webs, garter and brace webs, and rigid webs.

384*. Workers engaged in the sorting and recovery of waste rubber.

385*. Workmen described as (*a*) armature winders; (*b*) commutator makers; (*c*) linesmen engaged in the maintenance of overhead systems for the transmission of electrical power.

386*. Workmen employed in printing works either in the foundry or photo engraving departments.

387*. Workmen engaged in pianoforte construction.

Any representations with reference to the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 17th August, 1916.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decisions on the above applications on or after 21st August, 1916.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.